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Residents of a township near Johannesburg lining up to cast ballots Tuesday as blacks all over South Africa flocked to polling stations to vote for the first time in all-race elections.

Mandela Proclaims 'Dawn of Freedom'

Vote's First Day Goes Peacefully

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — Black and white South Africans voted together for the first time Tuesday, culminating one of modern history's longest struggles against the domination of one race by another.

The first day of a three-day election was restricted to a small fraction of the electorate — the elderly, the infirm, the disabled, the pregnant, the imprisoned and those living abroad.

The day was marked by logistical snags and long lines, but it was free of any of the sabotage bombings that had claimed a total of 21 lives in a menacing climax to the campaign.

Counting of the votes will begin Friday, with results expected Sunday. But there was little question that, assuming the election proceeds as planned, the African National Congress headed by Nelson Mandela would win, considering Mr. Mandela's popularity among the blacks who make up 30 million of the country's 40 million people.

Mr. Mandela, the longtime prisoner now expected to become president, had his eye on history Tuesday, not on logistics. "Today is a day like no other before it," he said at a news conference. "Voting in our first free and fair election has begun. Today marks the dawn of our freedom."

For South Africa's blacks, who make up 75 percent of the population, the balloting marked the first time they had exercised equal democratic rights in the country since European settlers arrived three and a half centuries ago. It also marked the official end of apartheid, a system that institutionalized the oppression of blacks by a white minority government.

At some polling stations in black areas, lines began forming at 4 A.M. At others, the disabled were carried to vote in wheelchairs or in blankets. Countrywide, the prevailing mood seemed less one of exuberance than of quiet resolve.

"I'm tired, my back is sore, I haven't eaten all day," Susan Ndlovu, 67, told a South African Press Association reporter as she waited in a long line under a hot sun in Bloemfontein. "But I'm staying until I've voted."

The logistical problems ran the gamut from missing ballot material to transportation breakdowns to personnel and telecommunications glitches. A boat carrying ballots to prisoners on Robben Island — where Mr. Mandela, 75, spent most of his 27 years in prison — broke down during the short journey from Cape Town Harbor. The ballots were eventually brought by another boat.

The chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission of observers, Johann Krieger, said the first day had been "far from perfect, but not disastrous."

Mr. Mandela, at his news conference, urged voters not to be cowed by the saboteurs behind the bombings this week and expressed confidence that the police and army would be able to secure the country's 9,000 polling stations.

"Standing together, let us send a message loud and clear," he said. "We will not let a handful of killers steal our democracy."

President Frederik W. de Klerk, in an upbeat mood after accompanying his 89-year-old mother to the polls, said the voting would "ring in a new era for South Africa, an era of reconciliation." He said his experiences during the campaign for these elections had convinced him that there was a "tremendous reservoir of good will" among South Africa's races.

The voters are to elect a 400-member National Assembly.

Black Goal: Not Wealth, But Dignity

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MANDELA PARK, South Africa — The question that most worries the lame-duck whites whose monopoly began seeping into history Tuesday, and privately worries the next government, too, is couched in cautious phrases about "unrealistic expectations."

But it amounts to this: What do South African blacks want?

They are often accused of aspiring too high, of threatening to overwhelm the new government with a greedy tide of demands, of expecting to occupy suburban estates overnight and be served poolside cocktails by their former oppressors.

The answer from this field of squatter shacks, one of many such South African settlements named in honor of the next president, is: the expectations are as modest as a flush toilet, as elementary as human dignity.

"What big mansion?" boomed Jack Mokoape, an out-of-work bank teller, grinning at the dreams ascribed to him by fearful whites. "What big mansion, if you can't pay for it? I'm living with people who can think. They know the election doesn't mean then you are going to have a mansion."

A job would be nice, he mused. Or, waving at the communal water tap he shares with a few hundred others, an indoor faucet. But even such modest miracles "will not happen overnight."

"The main thing, I just hope we will be equal," he concluded.

The realism of Mandela Park is reflected, too, in opinion polls and interviews at other have-not settlements, and it suggests that the voting exercise this week is to some extent its own reward.

"We have done more polling on this than on any other issue," said Lawrence Schlemmer, who has probed black expectations as head of a nonpartisan polling project for the Institute of Multiparty Democracy.

"They expect to be treated with dignity," he said. "Their status as a human being, as a South African, is nonnegotiable. Quite frankly, I feel that this election is more about honor and status than it is about houses and jobs."

There are, no doubt, have-nots poised to seize whatever opportunity presents as white power recedes.

The fear of invasions, or even gunpoint redistribution of white wealth, has led Mr. Mandela to devote much of his time in the closing days of the campaign to reassuring whites and cautioning his own followers against awaiting dramatic improvements too soon.

Although their close experience of inflated white wealth invites them to want more, the people of Mandela Park, at least, make sophisticated distinctions between equal lifestyles and equal opportunity.

"Let them have it," said Jane Modisakeng, a 29-year-old housewife here, speaking of what whites have accumulated during their centuries of advantage. "No one will tamper with it. But that should come to an end, where they have it so easy. Now we must all start off with an equal chance."

That means, first and foremost, equal education, said Solly Shai, a high school teacher.

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A Taiwan Airbus Crashes in Japan, Killing 261

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A China Air Lines jumbo jet from Taipei crashed and burst into flames while trying to land at Nagoya airport Tuesday night, killing 261 of the 271 passengers and crew members aboard.

Officials of the Taiwan airline said the Airbus A-300-600R wide-body jetliner was carrying 256 passengers and 15 crew members when it crashed at 8:16 P.M.

Control tower recordings indicate that the pilot of China Air Flight 140 radioed the controllers just one minute before the crash with

the brief message, "We're going to repeat our approach."

Witnesses told Japan's NHK news network that the jetliner had appeared to be coming in for landing with no landing gear down. The plane came in nose down, they said, and smashed onto the runway. There were three explosions in quick succession, and the jet was engulfed in flames.

China Airlines officials in Tokyo said the cause of the crash was under investigation, but they said the right wing of the plane may have hit the ground as the plane approached the runway. The airline would not comment on reports that the plane had experienced engine trouble before take-off from Taipei.

Survivors were taken to hospitals in Nagoya, an industrial and auto manufacturing center about 275 kilometers (170 miles) southwest of Tokyo. Among them was a badly burned infant girl, who died at the hospital.

Early Wednesday, the Ministry of Transportation said 261 passengers and crew members were dead and that 10 people were being treated for burns and other injuries in the hospital. Among the survivors was a three-year-old boy, according to press reports.

Officials reported that 155 of the people aboard were Japanese, with no nationality reported for the others. Passenger lists indicated that nearly all those aboard had Japanese or Chinese names. A travel agency in Nagano,

Japan, said it had sold 22 seats on the plane to a Japanese tour group.

The plane left Taipei on Tuesday afternoon and arrived uneventfully in Japanese air space around 8:00 P.M., authorities in Tokyo said.

At 8:13, the pilot radioed the standard message, "China Air Lines 140, passing the outer marker." This is a point about 13 kilometers south of Nagoya airport.

The control tower responded, routinely, "Continue your approach."

One minute later, the control tower gave Flight 140 landing clearance. The pilot replied,

See PLANE, Page 4

Bosnian Serbs' Pullback Is Complete, UN Confirms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs have removed all their heavy weapons from a NATO-designated exclusion zone around Gorazde, Eric Chaperon, the UN Protection Force spokesman, said late Tuesday.

"All the sites within the 20-kilometer exclusion zone where Bosnian Serb army heavy weapons were previously located have been reported by UN military observers as being clear," he said.

The news came hours before the expiration of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ultimatum ordering Serbian forces to pull all their heavy weaponry outside the zone around the

eastern Bosnian Muslim town by 0001 GMT Wednesday or face air strikes.

NATO issued the new threat Friday after the Serbs defied repeated calls to stop shelling Gorazde, including appeals from their traditional allies in Moscow.

U.S. warplanes operating under NATO command bombed Serbian positions near Gorazde earlier this month, but the raids did little more than to infuriate the Serbs, prompting them to detain UN personnel and break off contact with the UN.

As the Serbian offensive on Gorazde continued, NATO agreed to extend to Gorazde and four other UN-declared safe areas in Bosnia the

air-strike threat that brought relative peace to Sarajevo in February.

The Serbs earlier had claimed to have complied after warnings from senior NATO and UN officials that they would be bombed by allied planes if they had not pulled back completely by the deadline.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, had warned the Bosnian Serbs on Tuesday that the UN would order air strikes if the Serbs missed the deadline.

In announcing compliance, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said: "Units of the Bosnian Serb Army have withdrawn to three

kilometers from the center of Gorazde, and heavy artillery to 20 kilometers."

The statement said the Bosnian Serbs had "fully complied with the provisions of the Belgrade agreement" signed by Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and the UN special envoy, Yasushi Akashi.

Minutes before the Serbian statement, a UN military spokesman, Michael Williams, said the Serbs were lagging and that the deadline was "very, very firm."

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Akashi protested to Bosnian Serbs over a "scorched earth" retreat

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World Is Up for Grabs In Cellular Phone Rush

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The cellular telephone, little more than a fashion accessory for young American investment bankers in the '80s, is about to touch off a global gold rush.

Phone companies, industrial groups, equipment suppliers and financiers are eagerly hopping borders to stake claims on a market that could grow to more than \$70 billion a year within five years, from about \$26 billion in 1993.

Cellular phone use has surged over the past year as companies have become convinced that they are the key to the portable office, and consumers are becoming seduced by the freedom to go on the go.

"We're seeing a fundamental shift in economies as mobility becomes more important than anything else," said Luca Tassan, director in London for Lehman-Taylor Associates Inc., a market research company.

Subscribers to mobile systems worldwide grew 49 percent in 1993, to 33 million, and by the end of the century their numbers are expected to leap almost 500 percent, to 156 million, according to Mr. Tassan.

What's more, the cellular industry is an unexpected source of revenue as they increasingly hold out for a piece of the action.

Last month, the Italian government pocketed 750 billion lire (\$466 million) from a license it granted to a consortium led by Olivetti SpA to operate a second system in that country. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain are expected to be equally demanding when they solicit bids for digital cellular systems this year. More than 40 major national and regional licenses are due to be granted over the next few years.

In the United States, where analog cellular systems were introduced in the mid-'80s, the Federal Communications Commission hopes to raise \$10 billion this fall when it auctions off part of the radio spectrum for so-called personal communications services designed for use in the home and office.

Developing countries like Mexico and Thailand are demanding up-front cash and a continuous share of subscriber revenues.

"These are licenses to print money," said Evan Miller, analyst with Lehman Brothers in London. "Governments are realizing that the radio spectrum is a very valuable commodity."

Driving the market in the West, experts predict, will be sharp declines in prices, increased marketing pressure as regulators open their national markets to competition, and the development of smaller phones — already as light as 200 grams (7 ounces) —

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GUARD OF HONOR — The body of former President Richard Nixon being borne to a plane for the flight to Yorba Linda, California, where he will be buried. Page 3.

Kiosk U.S. Special Envoy To Haiti Resigns

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. special envoy to Haiti, Lawrence Pezzullo, has resigned, the State Department announced Tuesday.

Mr. Pezzullo, 68, is an experienced diplomat who took up the Haiti position 13 months ago. But he had been regarded as the author of a policy that the Clinton administration is now abandoning in favor of a tougher stance toward Haiti's military rulers.

Mr. Pezzullo had backed a plan to build a broad-based government in Haiti that he hoped would pave the way for the return of the ousted president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"It was clearly impossible for him to continue," an U.S. official source said. "The new policy needed credibility and Pezzullo was under attack from Congress and Aristide."

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Crossword Page 22

The Elusive Top Quark: Found at Last?

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

The quest begun by philosophers in ancient Greece to understand the nature of matter may have ended at last in Batavia, Illinois, with the discovery of evidence for the top quark, the last of 12 subatomic building blocks now believed to constitute all of the material world.

An international team of 439 scientists working at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory announced the finding Tuesday, bringing nearly two decades of searching to a dramatic conclusion.

The Fermilab discovery, if confirmed, would be a milestone for modern physics because it would complete the experimental proof of the grand theoretical edifice known as the Standard Model, which defines the modern understanding of the atom and its structure.

The finding is likely to produce waves of intellectual satisfaction for physicists around the world and to give American physics a significant boost.

The discovery in all likelihood will never make a difference in everyday life, but it is a high intellectual achievement because the Standard Model, which it appears to validate, is central to understanding the nature of time, matter and the universe.

"The exciting thing is that this is the final piece of matter as we know it, as predicted by cosmology and the Standard Model of particle physics," said David N. Schramm, a theoretical physicist at the University of Chicago. "It's the final piece of that puzzle."

Dr. Hans A. Bethe, a Nobel laureate in physics at Cornell University, said the finding was "a very big deal" that "makes the whole picture

of subnuclear particles much more believable and better established."

"We've needed the top quark," he said. "It figures in all our calculations for further processes, and none of them would be right if it weren't there."

If the top quark could not be found, the Standard Model of theoretical physics would collapse, touching off an intellectual crisis that would force scientists to rethink three decades of work in which governments around the globe had invested many billions of dollars.

All matter is made of atoms, but nearly a century ago physicists discovered that atoms, long considered to be the smallest units of matter, were themselves composed of smaller, subatomic particles like protons and neutrons.

See QUARK, Page 4

A \$1 Billion Bet That Smoking Has a Future

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's BAT Industries, brushing aside what it termed "some challenging social attitudes" in the United States, said Tuesday that it would buy American Tobacco, the U.S. maker of Lucky Strike and Tareyton cigarettes. The price is \$1 billion in cash.

"Sure, the U.S. tobacco industry is going through some difficult times, but the price of American Tobacco to a considerable extent reflects that," said Michael Pridmore, a BAT spokesman.

In recent months, fears over major increases in the federal tax on cigarettes have combined with the possibility of stringent new restrictions on smoking in public places to hit the stock prices of U.S. tobacco companies hard. Last month Dr. David Kessler, the commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, went so far as to request that Congress consider regulating cigarettes as drugs.

BAT Industries PLC, a tobacco and financial services conglomerate once known as British American Tobacco, is buying the American Tobacco company from American Brands Inc., which will be left with such businesses as disinfectants, office products and life insurance.

As a result of the proposed acquisition some of America's best-known brands — Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, Tareyton and Carlton — will pass to British ownership. In the case of the first two, what BAT will acquire is U.S. rights to the brands; it has had the international rights for some years. BAT will also pick up the non-European rights to the Silk Cut brand.

The purchase represents "a cheap way to buy

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Newsstand Prices

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Andorra.....9.00 FF | Luxembourg 40 L.Fr |
| Antilles.....11.20 FF | Morocco.....12 Dh |
| Cameroun.....1.400 CFA | Oman.....8.00 Rials |
| Egypt.....E.P. 5000 | Reunion.....11.20 FF |
| France.....9.00 FF | Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R. |
| Gabon.....960 CFA | Senegal.....960 CFA |
| Greece.....300 CFA | Spain.....200 PTAS |
| Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA | Tunisia.....1.000 Din |
| Jordan.....1 JD | Turkey.....T.L. 15,000 |
| Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50 | U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh |
| | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.70 |

Dow Jones

| | |
|----------|------|
| Down | 6.24 |
| 3,899.54 | |

Trib Index

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Up | 0.65% |
| 111.86 | |

The Dollar

| | Today's close | Previous close |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| New York | 1.6758 | 1.6798 |
| DM | 1.5057 | 1.4915 |
| Pound | 102.805 | 103.05 |
| Yen | 5.7558 | 5.7655 |

Conceding to Foes, Yeltsin Tries to Stall On U.S. War Games

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, in another gesture to try to placate his political opposition, ordered the Defense Ministry on Tuesday to reconsider the first joint military exercises with the United States, scheduled for July in Russia.

U.S. officials have regularly pointed to the exercises as an important symbol of growing Russian-American trust and partnership after the breakup of the Soviet Union. After Mr. Yeltsin issued his order Tuesday, an American diplomat said only, "We are still continuing to work with the Russians on planning the exercise."

Ultrarationalist and Communist deputies in the lower house of parliament, the State Duma, have expressed regular doubts over the "expediency" of holding the exercises. These are supposed to concentrate on peacekeeping operations and be held at a military training area in Totskoye, near Orenburg, in the southern Ural region near the border with Kazakhstan.

Last week, four Duma committees — for foreign affairs, defense, security and ecology — appealed to Mr. Yeltsin and the Defense Ministry to think again about the exercises, especially given the potential "ecological damage" of the exercises and "the inadmissibility of allowing American aggressors on to sacred Russian soil."

Mr. Yeltsin has been trying to persuade Duma deputies, especially Communists and nationalists, to

sign a draft "Memorandum on Civic Accord" as early as Thursday. The draft accord would require signatories not to seek major constitutional changes that "could destabilize society" or early elections for either president or parliament.

Mr. Yeltsin intends the document and its signing to be a major event, but the Communists have criticized it and many liberal members have called it pointless. Still, Mr. Yeltsin has been making gestures to opposition factions to win their approval, including granting them more television time and abolishing a so-called blacklist of opposition deputies from the previous parliament, who were not granted "severance pay" or allowed to keep their Moscow apartments.

Mr. Yeltsin's order to the Defense Ministry on Tuesday, despite Russia's often-stated interest in multilateral peacekeeping efforts in the strife-ravaged countries of the former Soviet Union, seems another such concession, as was the decision last week to postpone Russia's signing of an agreement to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace.

While Russia is likely to join Partnership for Peace and these exercises may go ahead as scheduled, both indicate Mr. Yeltsin's inability to enlist full public support for closer military relations with the West and the United States.

■ Perry Implores Grachev

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, urged Defense Minister Pavel Grachev of Russia by telephone Tuesday to press his government not to cancel the exercises, Reuters reported from Washington.

"The call was not scheduled to talk about that, but Dr. Perry urged Minister Grachev to push within his government to keep the exercise going forward," a Pentagon spokeswoman said.



TO GORBY, WITH LOVE — A photograph of the last Soviet leader figures big at the entrance to the art exhibition in Moscow displaying Oleg Kulik's works. The exhibition is called "I Love Gorbachev."

Court Finds Denial of Holocaust Is Illegal

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Germany's constitutional court has ruled that groups propagating the so-called Auschwitz lie, which denies that the Holocaust took place, do not enjoy freedom of speech.

The Federal Constitutional Court said in a ruling made public on Tuesday that to deny that Jews died in Nazi death camps was to deny a fact, and that the severity of the insult to the Jewish community meant the right to freedom of speech did not apply.

The ruling contrasts with a decision last month by Germany's highest appeals court, the Federal Court of Justice, which said that denying that the Holocaust happened did not by itself constitute inciting hate.

The appeals court said in a highly controversial ruling that regional courts would have to consider whether defendants had insulted the dignity of Jews by propagating the Auschwitz lie.

In a defense of the decision last week, the court said it had not given far rightists the go-ahead to deny the murder of six million Jews by the Nazis.

The constitutional court issued its ruling on a ban on a congress of the extreme-right National Democratic Party, at which the British historian David Irving was to discuss the Holocaust.

He has drawn sharp criticism from mainstream historians and Jewish groups for his claims that the Holocaust has been exaggerated and took place without Hitler's knowledge.

■ Neo-Nazi Celebration

Neo-Nazis celebrated on Tuesday the 100th birthday of the Hitler deputy Rudolf Hess by stringing banners across about 20 superhighway bridges in Berlin and East Germany, The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Berlin.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rabin Rebuffs Russia on Conference

MOSCOW (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel rejected on Tuesday a Russian plan for a second international conference on the Middle East and asserted that talks with Palestinians must continue on a one-on-one basis.

"I do not believe there is any need for a Madrid Two," Mr. Rabin said at a news conference.

The current Middle East peace process was formally opened at an international conference in Madrid in September 1991. Russia first floated the idea last month of organizing another international meeting, but the idea was virtually ignored by the United States and Israel. "I believe the agreement and the negotiations should be bilateral," Mr. Rabin said Tuesday.

Cease-Fire Holds in Rwanda Capital

NAIROBI (AP) — A shaky cease-fire marred by brief, heavy mortar exchanges was holding in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, on Tuesday, but militias continued their killing spree in the countryside.

A United Nations spokesman in Kigali, Abdul Kabia, said mortar rounds fell at the rate of four and five a minute outside the city Tuesday afternoon. It was not clear if the shelling came from the Hutu-run government army or the mostly Tutsi rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Inside Kigali, he said, mortar rounds exploded near UN headquarters and at the national stadium where thousands of people remain under UN protection. He said that ethnic slaughter continued in government-controlled areas, particularly near Butare in southern Rwanda.

No Timetable Yet for Iraqi Oil Sales

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — The United Nations needs more time to carry out monitoring of Iraq's weapons programs before it will lift its trade embargo, a UN envoy said Tuesday at the end of a visit to Baghdad.

Rolf Ekens, chairman of the UN Special Commission on Iraq, did not give Baghdad a timetable for when the country could resume oil exports, as Baghdad had been hoping. "We are close to ending the chapter, but it is not completely closed," he said at a news conference. The commission is monitoring Baghdad's compliance with the terms of the cease-fire agreement that ended the Gulf War.

It is up to the Security Council to take any steps like easing sanctions or lifting the embargo on Iraq, Mr. Ekens said. UN officials have said the destruction of weapons prohibited by the cease-fire terms is almost complete, but they are seeking further documentation on the manufacture and disposal of chemical weapons.

Malaysia's King Begins 5-Year Reign

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Tunku Ja'afar ibni Abdul Rahman was sworn in Tuesday as Malaysia's king for the next five years under the country's rotating monarchy.

The keeper of the ruler's seal administered the oath of office to Tunku Ja'afar in the throne room of the state palace before his fellow sultans and the cabinet of Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad. Mr. Mahatir then presented him with a proclamation declaring him king.

Malaysia's nine hereditary sultans serve rotating five-year terms as the country's supreme sovereign, a system established when the country gained independence from Britain in 1957. Tunku Ja'afar, 71, a former diplomat, is the 10th sovereign of Malaysia. His father, Abdul Rahman Mohamad, was the first to die a short time after ascending the throne. He succeeds Azlan Shah, an internationally prominent jurist.

Taiwan Ends Threat of China Boycott

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan will gradually resume economic links with China now that Beijing has solved the case of the killing of 24 tourists from Taiwan, Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung said Tuesday.

Taiwan had said that a boycott of group tours to China, worth at least \$500 million a year, would go into effect May 1 unless the Chinese authorities provided more details on the killing of the tourists in Zhejiang Province on March 31. Beijing did so Friday, reporting that three men had been charged with murder, robbery and arson in the incident, in which eight Chinese from the mainland also were killed.

"Communist China has announced solving the Qiantao Lake incident," the press agency CNA quoted Mr. Chiang as saying. "The whole incident has become clear. Hence, economic and trade activities between the two sides can gradually return to normal."

Much Cash Found in Aeroflot Wreck

MOSCOW (AP) — The 75 passengers and crew members killed in the crash of an Aeroflot jet in Siberia last month were carrying \$652,000 worth of U.S. and Russian currency, an average of nearly \$8,700 each, the state-owned ITAR-Tass news agency reported Tuesday.

The agency said the money, found at the remote crash site in the Altai Mountains near the Mongolian border, was turned over to the government commission investigating the disaster.

Observers said the huge sum defined Russia's problem with capital flight — the transfer of money abroad by the now rich while Russia desperately needs investment to speed its transition to a market economy.

U.S. Trying Again With North Korea

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States hopes to re-establish informal contacts with North Korea later this week in a new attempt to bring Pyongyang's secret nuclear program under international inspection, according to Assistant Secretary of State Robert J. Gallucci.

Mr. Gallucci, who heads the U.S. senior policy steering group on Korea, said the United States would submit proposals similar to a previous package that offered a variety of inducements to North Korea in exchange for proper inspections of its nuclear sites.

Mr. Gallucci said that middle-ranking U.S. officials would seek to conduct talks with North Korean officials at UN headquarters in New York.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Plans High-Tech D-Day Show

PARIS (AP) — France is planning a huge pageant on the evening of the 50th anniversary of D-day on June 6, with a high-technology, 16-meter-high pyramid as the stage, Culture Minister Jacques Toubon said Tuesday.

Some 2,000 people will take part in the show, which is clearly designed to rival the modernistic pageants that marked the 1989 French bicentennial and the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville. The show will be held in the Normandy city of Caen, one of the main cities liberated by the Allies in the D-day offensive.

Mr. Toubon said the event, scheduled to close official commemoration ceremonies, was designed to be "a message of peace and hope which, on the slopes of an enormous pyramid, will turn the page" on World War II. Jean-Pascal Levy-Trumet, 36, the show's director, said the pyramid would present a series of scenes, some on the structure itself, others seen through the walls of the pyramid as it changes in appearance accompanied by music and other sound effects, such as radio transmissions from the World War II era.

The European Union is expected to tell France on Wednesday to allow the French airline TAT to fly from Paris's Orly airport to London, Marseille, and Toulouse after weeks of rival lobbying by Air France and British Airways, TAT's parent company. Officials of the EU's executive commission said there were no longer doubts that France was violating rules aimed at opening up air transport to competition.

Philippine Airlines is considering abandoning nearly all its flights to Europe after deciding to stop flying to Rome at the end of this month, in a move to cut losses, an airline official said.

(Reuters)

UN Envoy in Bosnia: Caretaker of Carrot and Stick

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — He is an unlikely figure to find at the fulcrum of the Bosnian war: a trim, bespectacled Japanese diplomat, taking flask from all sides, but always ready with a quote from Confucius.

Yet there Yasushi Akashi is, living in the faded splendor of Zagreb's Esplanade Hotel, working in a pine-paneled suite at the makeshift United Nations headquarters, calling his wife back in Scarsdale, New York, when he can, feeding off North Atlantic Treaty Organization calls for bombing one day, Serbian threats the next, Bosnian government complaints the day after.

His critics accuse him of coddling the Serbs, the principal aggressors in the war. But Mr. Akashi is not soft when he needs to make a point.

"After Somalia," he said in an interview, "the U.S. position is somewhat reticent, somewhat afraid, timid and tentative. I understand that President Clinton only wants to send U.S. troops to Bosnia after a peace settlement, but we need more troops now, including U.S. troops, to police a peace that is coming hit by hit, and to avoid situations like Gorazde."

But certainly the United Nations secretary-general's special representative to the former Yugoslavia prefers the persuasion of words to that of weapons. Bombs brought his own country to submission in 1945, but he clearly has a deep suspicion of force as a weapon to peacemaking.

"I am not denying the need for sticks," he said, "but

they must be effective and well-mixed with carrots. I have to ask myself where exactly air strikes in Bosnia would lead and whether, after them, the UN peacekeeping mission here could continue."

Such questions — unanswered, he feels, by the Clinton administration — led Mr. Akashi to clash on Saturday with the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, who wanted to call in air strikes after the Serbs initially failed to heed NATO's ultimatum and continued their three-week-old pounding of Gorazde. The United States supported Mr. Wörner.

Mr. Akashi refused. He had just spent 12 hours staring into the ice-blue eyes of the Bosnian Serbs' military commander, General Ratko Mladic, painstakingly hammering out a cease-fire arrangement for Gorazde and listening to lurid accounts of what the Serbs might have in store for the 16,000 UN personnel in Bosnia in the event of NATO attacks.

His decision reflected prudence, a fundamental trait, colleagues say, in this 63-year-old diplomat, who came to Bosnia after successfully steering Cambodia to its first free elections last year after two decades of war.

His prudence was displayed in Cambodia, too, when the Khmer Rouge began an offensive aimed at sabotaging the May 23, 1993, elections. Mr. Akashi resisted calls for the United Nations to hit back militarily, prompting a French general and a senior official to quit in protest.

In Bosnia, the political pressure to punish the Serbs has been overwhelming at times, most recently from NATO over Gorazde. At the alliance's headquarters in Brussels,

there is considerable frustration over what is seen as the indecisiveness of the United Nations. But Mr. Akashi clings to a centrality he regards as essential to peacemaking.

"Did the Serbs embark on the Gorazde assault or was it in response to Muslim provocations?" he asked. "Was the 'safe area' being abused, including for military purposes, by the Muslim side? I do not know. I do know that the Bosnian Muslims want peace with justice. They feel they are victims and I can understand them. The problem is that the right mixture of peace and justice is hard to find."

Harder, even, than in Cambodia. When Mr. Akashi went there as the world body's special representative in March 1992, a peace agreement had already been signed by the parties. Moreover the major powers were in agreement over policy, something that has largely eluded them in Bosnia. All this makes Mr. Akashi's position as the chief of a peace mission with one finger on the military button particularly delicate.

"It's very tough to reconcile the UN's traditional role as a peacekeeper with the use of force, in this case air power from NATO," he said. "But the successful pushing back of Serbian guns at Sarajevo in February showed how NATO and the UN can work together."

The relationship, however, is clearly awkward. "Mr. Akashi knows that he would have extreme difficulty in controlling things if NATO actually used major air strikes," said an official close to him. "He knows the UN protection force's mission would probably become impossible."

U.S. and Russia Agree on Balkan Tactics

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — A group set up to coordinate international peace efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina will go to Sarajevo on Thursday to begin the task of trying to bring the warring factions into renewed negotiations, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozirev, said Tuesday.

Following a meeting in Geneva, the two said there was agreement between Washington and Moscow that the conflict between Bosnia's feuding ethnic groups must be ended by a political solution that would require the Bosnian Serbs to surrender some of the territory their forces have captured from Bosnia's Muslims and Croats.

After discussions on Monday in London, the United States, Russia, the United Nations and the 12-nation European Union agreed to establish a contact group of working-level officials to bring greater unity to the attempts by various governments to influence the Balkan situation.

Mr. Christopher and Mr. Kozirev said the contact group's efforts would begin Thursday if the Bosnian Serbs comply with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ultimatum to cease their attacks on the Muslim enclave of Gorazde and pull their heavy weapons back by 1 A.M. GMT Wednesday.

Mr. Christopher said reports from the region indicated that the Serbs were complying.

Kazakhstan Signs Pact With China

Reuters

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan — China and Kazakhstan signed what they called a "historic" border accord on Tuesday, and the former Soviet republic scrapped all cross-border transport restrictions on links to China, its second biggest trading partner.

Prime Minister Li Peng, the first senior Chinese leader to visit Central Asia and Kazakhstan, said he was confident that China's 1,700-kilometer (1,000-mile) northwest frontier with Kazakhstan would become a "border of peace."

Cross-border contacts between China and the then Soviet Union resumed in 1989 after a 30-year-old rift in relations. The border issue was one of the most sensitive in the quarrel between the two Communist giants. Foreign diplomats said the disputed part of the border was relatively short, about 70 kilometers. But negotiations had touched on a range of sensitive issues, including China's nuclear testing near Kazakh territory.

Cyclone Kills 4 in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — A cyclone and floods killed four people and made about 2,500 homeless in the capital area, local officials said Tuesday.

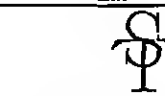
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THE AMERICAS / THE REST OF THE TAPES

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

School Soft-Drink Ban Has Coke Fizzing

WASHINGTON — It may be true, as the advertising slogan says, that things go better with Coke. But school lunch is not one of them, according to the chairmen of the Senate agriculture committee.

The head of the panel, Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, has introduced a bill that would encourage schools to restrict or ban the sale of soft drinks and other items of "minimal nutritional value."

The Coca-Cola Co. is lobbying against the proposal. It has organized a letter-writing campaign by school principals, superintendents and coaches, who fear they will lose some of the money they get from vending machines. The campaign has prompted Mr. Leahy to complain that the company puts profits ahead of children's health.

The bill has set off a brouhaha. As chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, Mr. Leahy said, "I have stood on the Senate floor and defended child-nutrition programs hundreds of times. I have fended off attacks from drug companies, petty crooks, price fixers, budget cutters and critics of all kinds."

"I never thought I would see the day that I would have to defend our child-nutrition programs under heavy attack from the Coca-Cola Co., one of America's corporate giants, with worldwide profits of \$2.1 billion last year."

Coke's campaign illustrates the aggressive efforts of food companies to gain access to the school market. Trade shows and journals sponsored by school food-service workers are full of such appeals: "Bring Taco Bell products to your school!" "Pizza Hut makes school lunch fun."

California State Health Plan Rears Ahead

WASHINGTON — Consumer groups and labor unions in California have collected more than a million signatures on petitions for a November referendum to establish a statewide tax-financed health system that would bypass insurance companies.

As congressional leaders working on health reform legislation have been moving toward the political right in search of moderate Democratic and Republican votes, 1,078,000 Californians have signed petitions to turn the debate in the opposite direction.

California voters will be asked to approve a health system similar to that in Canada that would entitle all legal residents to a broad range of benefits, including mental health coverage, long-term care and prescription drug coverage. The state would set doctors' fees and hospital payments, and the system would be financed by income, payroll and cigarette taxes.

Doctors' practices, hospitals, clinics and the like would remain in private hands, and people could go to the physician of their choice. Health providers would submit their bills to a state agency for payment.

Clinton Bars Taxes for Welfare Reform

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has ruled out any new taxes to pay for welfare reform and has decided to support a leaner \$9.5 billion package focused on training, education and public service jobs, senior administration officials said.

Mr. Clinton decided against a federal gambling tax that would have raised an estimated \$3 billion over five years, the officials said. The money would have been used to provide child care for poor workers and additional small projects and experiments to refine the reform process.

"The president has decided against basically all new taxes for welfare reform," a senior official said. Instead, Mr. Clinton will attempt to fund the welfare initiative through a "well-balanced financing package" composed of cuts from other federal programs, including subsidies for "wealthy farmers."



Singing at a memorial service for the victims of a helicopter disaster in northern Iraq are, from left, General John M. Shalikashvili, Defense Secretary William J. Perry and President Bill Clinton. The service was at Fort Myers, Virginia.

Quote/Unquote

Defense Secretary William J. Perry, at a memorial service for 15 Americans killed accidentally by gunfire from U.S. warplanes in Iraq earlier this month: "This was a very complex operation, and no system will ever be 100 percent perfect. We will have a full accountability on what happened, and I also pledge to you that we will ensure that it cannot happen again."

Fight to Keep Nixon Archives Shut Goes On, but How Long?

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even after his death, Richard Nixon's 20-year-old fight to control more than 3,000 hours of White House tapes and 150,000 pages of presidential papers will continue, according to his lawyer.

But legal experts said Mr. Nixon's death may speed the release of the records, which are locked up at the National Archives and have never been made available to scholars or journalists.

The tapes and papers were crucial to Mr. Nixon's struggle to re-establish his reputation. Starting two months after he resigned as president in 1974, he filed lawsuits to stop the release of the records. The last suit was filed less than two weeks ago.

But unless his family fights as hard and as well as he did, historians may soon be mining rich new veins of Mr. Nixon's hidden history.

"We can safely assume that Richard Nixon's tenacity in fighting this for 20 years does not mean that these materials will exonerate him," said Stanley Kutler, a University of Wisconsin historian who has sued to release the records. "They will solidify and enhance his complicity in the Watergate affair and in the whole record of what his attorney general, John Mitchell, was fond of calling 'the White House horrors.'"

Only 63 hours of the tapes, provided to the federal grand jury in the Watergate affair, have been made public. Their famous passages include Mr. Nixon's advice that his aides "stonewall" federal investigators, and his response to demands for hush money from the men arrested in the June 1972 break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office building: "You could get a million dollars. And you could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten."

Patricia Goldman, a lawyer representing Mr. Kutler, said "the struggle is over who will control the tapes, who will control what the public will see and hear." She added: "Nixon really didn't want the tapes out. I don't know if his goal was to delay their release until he died or longer. It may be that he accomplished what he wanted."

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, R. Stan Mortenson, said the battle would not end with Mr. Nixon's death last Friday.

"The suits will continue," he said. He said Mr. Nixon had a right to privacy even after death, although he could not cite a legal basis for that concept. Other legal experts said the claim of privacy would diminish.

"Nixon's death weakens the privacy claim substantially," said Burt Neuborne, a law professor at New York University. Laurence H. Tribe, a law professor at Harvard University, has said that while there has been no definitive ruling by the Supreme Court on privacy after death, other courts have held that the claim for privacy does not continue from beyond the grave.

Mr. Nixon incurred "a substantial cost" in fighting the release of the records, Mr. Mortenson said, but he would not be more specific.

A 27,000-page index of the tapes prepared by the National Archives shows they hold at least 200 more hours of conversations about the Watergate affair and

hundreds of discussions of foreign policy, the foundation on which Mr. Nixon's reputation as a statesman rests.

Topics covered in the 150,000 pages of papers include former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's discovery that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had sent an officer to spy on him; Mr. Nixon's 1972 presidential campaign, which many believe was shot through with dirty tricks and illegal contributions; the president's comments on members of the Supreme Court and a wealth of foreign-policy matters, Mr. Kutler said.

"If foreign policy is now to be the bedrock for the reinvention of Richard Nixon, then historians have a long, arduous task ahead," said Mr. Kutler, the Fox Professor of American Institutions at the University of Wisconsin and the author of "The Wars of Watergate."

"Our history is largely what Nixon and Kissinger have chosen to give us," he said. "Historians have to go far beyond the first draft of history. They live by documents. It's time to say: 'The envelope, please.'"

Body Flown for Burial At California Birthplace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

YORBA LINDA, California — Former President Richard Nixon made his final trip home Tuesday, flown from an air base in New York to Southern California, where he will be buried after a state funeral Wednesday.

With Mr. Nixon's daughters on board along with their families, the plane arrived at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station after a six-hour flight from Stewart Air National Guard Base in Newburgh, New York.

The Boeing 707 carrying Mr. Nixon went into service at the start of his second term in 1973, and he had named the presidential plane "The Spirit of '76." It is the same plane that Mr. Nixon took to California from Washington after he resigned in 1974 because of the Watergate scandal.

The flag-draped casket was removed from the jet by military pallbearers as a band played "Hail to the Chief" and howitzers fired a salute. Occasional sunshine splashed on the casket as it was placed in a hearse.

Mr. Nixon's daughters, their husbands and Mr. Nixon's four grandchildren watched solemnly and then followed the hearse in a limousine on the 20-mile (32-kilometer) trip to the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda, where crowds waited through the morning.

There were no formal eulogies at the simple 15-minute departure ceremony at Newburgh. At 9:40 A.M., a hearse carrying Mr. Nixon's body from a funeral parlor in Wyckoff, New Jersey, near his home, pulled up at the tarmac, followed by a limousine carrying Mr. Nixon's daughter Tricia Cox and her husband, Edward Cox, and their son Christopher. Mr. Nixon's other daughter, Julie Eisenhower, her husband, David, and their children, Jennie, Alex and Melanie had arrived a few minutes before from the Philadelphia area aboard one of the smaller presidential planes.

The Nixon daughters and their families huddled in prayer with Chaplain William L. Perry of the navy and Major General Fred A. Gorden, the official escort. When they finished, they formed a straight line and stood at military attention as the U.S. Military Academy Band struck up. Cannon in the distance thumped out a slowly paced 21-gun salute, the smoke billowing up into the gray mist that blanketed the tarmac.

Mr. Nixon, who died of a stroke Friday, will be buried next to his wife, Pat, who died last year. The gravesite is on the grounds of the library only a short distance from the white-painted wooden house where he was born 81 years ago.

Mourners will file past Mr. Nixon's body as it lies in state in a closed casket in the library until Wednesday afternoon, when President Bill Clinton will be among thousands of mourners at Mr. Nixon's funeral.

Most U.S. government offices and many major financial markets — including the New York and American stock exchanges — will be closed Wednesday.

Library officials said that up to 15,000 people had already visited

the Nixon Library since the former president died, bringing flowers, handwritten notes, candles and flags and lining up to write personal messages in a condolence book.

All four living former U.S. presidents — Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush — will attend the funeral, the first for a former president since Lyndon B. Johnson died in 1973.

They will be joined by foreign dignitaries from 55 countries, including Deputy Prime Minister Alexander N. Shokin of Russia, Deputy Premier Zou Jiahua of China, former Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan and former President Chaim Herzog of Israel.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

Quayle Readies for Fray, and Ridicule

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dan Quayle has spent a lot of time in the past 18 months thinking about the Republican loss of the White House and about how he became the most ridiculed politician in modern American history.

But what was weighing most heavily on his mind the other morning was eggs Benedict. The former vice president grew impatient as waitresses at the Congressional Country Club, one of his favorite golfing spots, ignored him for more than half an hour as he tried to order.

"We'll be here all morning," he complained. "They're just the slowest. I don't know about you, but I'm hungry."

Finally, his breakfast arrived. And Mr. Quayle, in his first long interview since leaving the White House, talked for nearly two hours about flaws of the Bush White House and, more pointedly, of the Clinton White House.

At times he sounded like a presidential candidate as he attacked Bill and Hillary Clinton as arrogantly pushing a "very radical agenda" and made his case for how the Republicans could win the White House in 1996.

If he decides to run, he said, he is confident he can beat Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, Jack F. Kemp, the former housing secretary, or anyone else who might seek the nomination.

Government chefs, limousines and airplanes are no longer at Mr. Quayle's beck and call. The entourage is gone. But he is coming back. In the coming weeks, the former vice president plans to make the rounds on CNN "Larry King Live" television show on CNN and other programs and to travel to three dozen cities to promote "Standing Firm," his soon-to-be-released score-settling memoir.

And to gauge the nation's interest in his political future.

Mr. Quayle is trying to figure out why he was so reviled. He said he interviewed several

reporters, including Dan Rather, the CBS News anchor, and most told him that his image was inalterably set in the few days after he made his national debut at the Republican National Convention in August 1988.

That was when he panicked and stumbled through questions about whether influential friends helped him avoid active duty in the military during the Vietnam War.

As much as he said he wants to be president, Mr. Quayle knows that he has a long way to go to erase his image as a lightweight who would take his golf clubs on foreign trips and who once mangled the slogan of the United Negro College Fund, declaring, "What a waste it is to lose one's mind."

He was particularly deflated one night last week after a reporter told him that students who heard him speak at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, were surprised that he sounded intelligent.

"There's millions of people that have this caricature," he said glumly. "And it does bother me."

CIA Might Have to Cede Spy-Catcher Role to FBI

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Pierre Thomas

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House, mediating a bitter dispute between the FBI and the CIA over counterintelligence, is considering a plan that would shift control of spy-catching and policy-setting responsibilities from the CIA to senior FBI officials, administration officials said.

A draft proposal worked out by the National Security Council staff would institute a series of reforms intended to speed the early and efficient detection of foreign spies who have penetrated the U.S. government, officials said. The proposal was described by officials as "broadly agreed" upon by representatives of the CIA, the FBI and the Justice Department last week.

The plan is intended to soothe FBI and congressional anger over what senior U.S. officials have described as the CIA's failure for several years to share vital information with the FBI about a suspected spy, Aldrich Hazen Ames, and other potential spies.

It "would significantly alter the way policy will be developed, the way priorities would be decided, and establish a new structure for integrating" FBI and CIA operations to ensure that information flows smoothly between them, a White House official said.

The U.S. agencies involved in counterintelligence have been asked to submit their final comments on the plan this week. It will then be presented to President Bill Clinton and his national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, for review. Several officials said certain details were still being worked out.

The proposal would establish a national center headed by an FBI official to set overall policies on counterintelligence operations, including the use of polygraphs, the collection of information overseas and the training of spy-catchers, the officials said.

No such center now exists, resulting in widely varying counterintelligence procedures at different federal agencies. An advisory group concluded in a report to the

CIA and the Defense Department that the absence of uniform policies was wasteful and inhibited spy-catching operations.

The proposal would also require that the new policy-setting center report through an advisory group of senior government officials to the National Security Council staff at the White House, rather than to the CIA director.

In addition, the plan would put a senior official in charge of investigating individual spy cases within the CIA's existing counterintelli-

gence center. That would ensure early FBI access to raw data, a primary FBI concern.

The director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., said in an interview Monday that he supported the plan to appoint "one or more" FBI agents to senior supervisory positions at the CIA's center.

In giving such support, officials said, Mr. Woolsey is trying to head off Senate legislation that he saw as forcing the CIA to cede virtually all responsibility for counterintelli-

gence enforcement matters to the FBI.

During its monthlong policy review, the National Security Council staff had to sort through sharply conflicting tales by the FBI and the CIA over the handling of past spy cases. One White House official said the two agencies "are acting like two teenagers and raising incidents that go way back into past history."

For example, in the case of Mr. Ames, who worked on counterintelligence matters for the CIA, the

FBI charged that the CIA improperly withheld information about Mr. Ames's difficulties with a 1991 polygraph, despite an agreement that year that the agencies would work together in tracking down any suspected mole inside the CIA.

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MERCEDES DRIVE

by

Europcar

Away From Politics

● Nine people were killed and 48 were injured when tornadoes touched down south of Dallas, flattening houses, overturning cars and leveling trees.

● Allegations that the pop superstar Michael Jackson sexually molested children are still being investigated "and there is no estimate" of when they will be completed, authorities in two Southern California counties said.

● Admirers of Ulysses S. Grant, including his great-great-grandson, are suing federal agencies to try to force them to rescue the tomb of the Civil War hero and two-term president, on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, from neglect, deterioration, and "idiots with spray paint."

● Larry Anderson, 41, a parolee convicted of abducting and fatally stabbing a Houston bar manager, was executed by lethal injection at the state prison in Huntsville, Texas.

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Attraction for U.S.: Triumph of 'Good'

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — By many traditional definitions of national interest, the United States might appear to have little at stake in the electoral drama unfolding this week in South Africa.

There are no oil fields to protect, no U.S. bases or troops in the region, no U.S. military alliances in sub-Saharan Africa and no Cuban troops or other Soviet proxies in the area. The United States never fought a war there. After years of boycott, U.S. economic ties to South Africa are limited.

To addition, "it wasn't a colony of ours, and we don't have guilt there like in other countries where we shored up dictatorships," such as Iran, said Representative Harry Johnston, Democrat of Florida and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa.

But despite this lack of historic and economic ties, South Africa's transition from apartheid to multiracial democracy is attracting considerable attention across the United States, reflecting what officials and analysts say is the inherent fascination of the events

there and a recognition that South Africa could be important to U.S. interests.

"We believe that a democratic South Africa will promote peace and prosperity in the entire Southern Africa region while simultaneously advancing American interests by expanding the market for U.S. goods and services, even as we create jobs in South Africa through the purchase of increasingly available and sophisticated exports," Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said Monday in a speech at Howard University. "We intend to forge a partnership between our two countries that is long-lasting and mutually beneficial."

Mr. Brown said President Bill Clinton planned to double U.S. aid to South Africa, currently \$80 million a year.

Vice President Al Gore will announce details of the aid package, along with commitments to extend Export-Import Bank financing and federal investment insurance, when he represents the United States at the inauguration of South Africa's first freely elected president, U.S. officials said.

One major reason for the interest in South

Africa, several specialists said, was that the elections and the prospect of a peaceful transition to majority rule seemed to represent a triumph of good over evil, a rarity in a world of murky issues such as Bosnia. Apartheid — the separation of South Africa's population by race — was long a target of worldwide condemnation.

What is happening thus represents an outcome that most people had sought for decades.

"It's true that we have no strategic interests" in the traditional sense in South Africa, a U.S. congressional specialist said. But he said that was exactly the reason the transition was so important to Mr. Clinton's administration, which has sought to emphasize human rights, democracy and free markets in foreign policy, rather than the strategic considerations that dominated the Cold War era.

In addition, an orderly transition in South Africa, one State Department official said, "could be the engine that drives southern Africa into some kind of stability and prosperity, not just by example but by the force of economy and skill."

PHONES: Good as Gold

Continued from Page 1

that can easily be slipped into the pocket or purse.

"People want to be freed from their telephone, to no longer be forced to sit at their desks," said Per Bengtsson, spokesman for Sweden's Ericsson Radio Systems AB, which claims 40 percent of the market for cellular infrastructure equipment. "When the prices come down, you should see the private market segments developing."

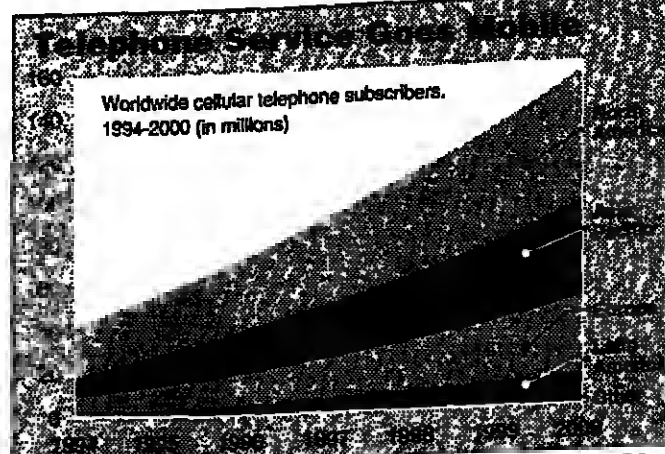
Some forecasters predict that within seven years, advances in technology and competition will combine to bring the price of mobile telephone service down to near that of conventional telephone service.

Prices currently vary widely according to the local competitive environment and the marketing strategies of operators. Many operators will subsidize the handsets — priced from \$150 to \$1,000 — in order to win customers, expecting to make it back from the monthly service and usage fees. Americans currently pay about \$660 a year for cellular service, while Europeans may pay 20 percent to 40 percent more.

In the developing world, experts say, many governments favor cellular as a way to provide basic phone service, considered the key to their economic development strategies.

"Cellular is seen as a quick-fix substitute for wireline fixed networks because it's cheaper and easier to deploy," said Linda Barabec, associate at Pyramid Research Inc., a market research firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A cellular infrastructure is composed of a network of overlapping radio cells, each of which is anchored by a radio base station that contains a number of cellular switches. The base stations are wired together and ultimately plugged into a fixed public telephone network. As a user moves, the signal is "handed" from one



Source: EMC

base station to another, permitting seamless communications.

Though wireless systems have been under development in the West since the mid-80s, the market began surging only last year, with a gain of 10 million subscribers worldwide. By the end of last year, there were 15 million subscribers in the United States, 8.3 million in Europe, 1.4 million in Asia and 1.1 million in Latin America.

As a result of the cellular buildup, experts say, the total pie for telephone traffic will grow, and mobile phone networks will get a much bigger slice of that pie.

"The numbers are staggering," said Mr. Miller of Lehman Brothers. "Across the globe, wireless telephony will be taking an increasing portion of telephone traffic, and over the next 10 years we should see a wholesale shift from fixed to wireless."

The threat — and opportunity — has been well understood by major telephone utilities, which are eager to join mobile telephone ventures to ensure their future businesses. AT&T Corp., which had no cellular activities, announced a \$12.6 billion purchase last August — still to be approved — of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc.

Most of the regional Bell operating companies in the United States are pursuing ventures abroad. The most active is AirTouch Communi-

QUARK: Found at Last?

Continued from Page 1

But these particles later showed signs of being made of yet smaller building blocks.

The field was plunged into confusion for many years until a grand unifying theory pioneered by Murray Gell-Mann, a physicist at the California Institute of Technology, was introduced in an effort to explain the structure of particles like protons and neutrons in terms of even units that he whimsically named quarks.

His theory called for the existence of six different kinds of quarks, named up and down, charm and strange, top and bottom. The quark family parallels a six-member family of lighter particles, known as leptons, that includes the electron.

Various combinations of these 12 particles are thought to make up everything in the material world. In addition to matter, the universe contains potent forces like electromagnetism and gravity, and perhaps many other exotic particles as yet to be discovered.

Five of the six quarks were eventually found but the sixth remained painfully absent. For nearly two decades rival teams of scientists around the world have sought the top quark by performing ever-more-costly experiments using increasingly large machines that accelerate tiny particles almost to the speed of light and then smash them together in a burst of energy. The resulting fireball can yield clues to nature's most elementary building blocks.

The team at Fermilab, which includes scientists from the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada and Taiwan, cautioned that the evidence they had gathered over the past year and a half for the top quark would be convincing to many scientists but not definitive.

"Some people will say, 'Hey, nice piece of physics but you need more data to make sure,'" said Melvyn J. Shochet, a physicist at the University of Chicago who worked on the Fermilab experiment and is a spokesman for the discovery team. "To that I can only agree."

A senior Fermilab official added: "We don't have a discovery. We have evidence. It's good evidence. It's tightening up to where the top quark lives. The next step is to get more events."

EU Environmental Chief

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Domingo Jimenez-Beltran of Spain was appointed Tuesday to lead the European Union's Environment Agency, which is being set up in Copenhagen. Mr. Jimenez-Beltran, 50, is director-general of Spain's Environment Ministry.

VOTE: A Daylong 'Dawn of Freedom' as South African Balloting Begins

Continued from Page 1

al Assembly, which will convene next week to select a president. If all goes according to schedule, the president will be inaugurated May 10. Voters also will elect local parliaments in nine newly created provinces.

Under a five-year government of national unity, all parties will be entitled to one seat in the national cabinet for every 5 percent of the national vote they receive. The party that finishes second will name one of two deputy presidents; this is expected to be the National Party, and Mr. de Klerk is expected to

get the job. The party that finishes first will name the other deputy president.

Of South Africa's 22.7 eligible voters, an estimated 16.3 million are black, 3.5 million are white, 2 million are mixed-race and 600,000 are Indian.

Some analysts have suggested the vote is as much a racial census as it is an election. The ANC is expected to receive the overwhelming majority of black votes and the National Party to get most white votes.

One of the few major questions was which way the mixed-race people and Indians would vote. They,

too, were victims of apartheid but were always treated less harshly than blacks. Another was how well Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's Inkatha Freedom Party would fare. It only joined the election campaign a week ago, ending a long boycott over its objection to elements of the new constitution.

Inkatha's late entry was one of the other major causes of logistical problems. By the time Inkatha entered the race, it was too late to reprint ballots to include its candidates' names. Instead, special stickers were made up to be affixed to the bottom of the ballot with Inkatha's name on them.

At some polling stations Tuesday, the ballots arrived but the stickers didn't. Election officials said any ballots without the stickers on them would be considered invalid.

PLANE: Crash in Japan

Continued from Page 1

"Roger, CAL 140, cleared for landing."

About a minute after that, the pilot sent in his last message, evidently a calm one, saying the plane would repeat its approach. But instead of circling, the jet kept coming downward, nose first, witnesses told NTHK.

Airbus Team En Route

Three Airbus Industrie engineers left Tuesday for Nagoya to assist Japanese authorities in their investigation of the crash. Reuters reported from Toulouse, France.

Airbus declined to comment on possible causes of the accident. It said the aircraft was the first Airbus of its type to have crashed. The plane was delivered to China Airlines on Jan. 29, 1991. It was an upgraded version of the A-300 series of wide body, twin-engine passenger jets.

The A-300-600R series entered service in 1983 and has average seating for 266 passengers in two classes. One hundred and sixty-four A-300-600s have been delivered since 1984, and 412 of all types of the A-300 are in service.

BOSNIA: Serbian Claim

Continued from Page 1

from Gorazde, marked by looting and burning of houses and destruction of its water supply system.

Mr. Akashi denounced the acts as "shocking and most regrettable" and contacted Mr. Karadzic to lodge a strong protest. Mr. Williams said.

He said Mr. Akashi had also protested to Mr. Karadzic about his forces' failure to allow a Red Cross convoy to take sanitation equipment into Gorazde, urgently needed after the Serbs blew up its water treatment plant.

The Serbs later prevented nine United Nations liaison officers from entering Gorazde, asserting

that their true mission was to control possible air strikes against Serbian positions.

The nine officers were part of a 12-man team that tried to reach Gorazde from Sarajevo, a Bosnian Serbian spokesman, Jovan Zanic, said in a letter to Viktor Andrejev, a UN civil affairs officer in the Bosnian capital.

The letter, quoted by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, said that only three of the group were genuine observers.

"We have reason to believe that the remaining members are essentially no more than forward air controllers," Mr. Zanic said. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

'Hitler Diaries' Forger Aspires to Parliament

BONN — The forger of the "Hitler diaries," who tricked the world into accepting them as genuine for several months in 1983, is seeking a parliamentary seat in the Oct. 16 general elections.

Konrad Kujau, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment for passing off the documents as genuine and selling them to the media, will be a candidate of the Car Drivers' and Citizens' Interest Party, a party spokesman said. The small party, which has no representation in parliament, would benefit from having someone so well-known stand for it, the spokesman added.

BLACKS: Goal Is Not Wealth but Human Dignity

Continued from Page 1

teacher consigned to Mandela Park by the high cost of real housing. Mr. Shai said he acquired "a hatred for the white man" when, as a college student his living allowance was a fifth that given white students.

With so many citizens living so low, the task of raising their standards will be daunting and costly.

Mandela Park is a museum of this need, a place without electricity or sewage disposal, where malnutrition is rife. An estimated 8 million of the 30 million black South Africans live in such communities in backyard shacks.

Even the much-diluted plan for low-cost housing, public jobs and free education laid out in the African National Congress campaign

manifesto seems to some economists overly ambitious.

Against this, pollsters say, is the fact that for those at the bottom it does not take much to fulfill the ANC slogan of "a better life for all."

One survey in a Natal squatter camp, for example, asked the homeless what they wanted. Overwhelmingly, the answers were, clean drinking water and toilets.

A pollster employed by the ANC, who refused to be identified by name, added: "Even among youth, the wildest card in terms of expectations, we have found a very real readiness to settle for the minimal jobs that might be provided in a state public service scheme at low wages."

Like many of South Africa's euphemistically named informal settlements, Mandela Park is inhabit-

ed by the house-proud poor who have sculpted their squalor into regimental order.

The shacks are painted, numbered and customized — one even rises three stories on log pylons — and they are surrounded by flower beds, ornamental rock gardens, and lawns the size of throw rugs.

"I have a kitchen, a room for entertaining visitors, a living room and a bedroom," said Cecilia Mokone, showing off her meticulous shed of scrap lumber. "It is just they are all in one room."

There is an unsinkable quality in their self-confidence, as Mr. Shai, the school teacher observes when reflecting on the ambitions of his high school seniors.

"Do the youth have unrealistic expectations?" he said. "Yes. All of them think they are going to be doctors."

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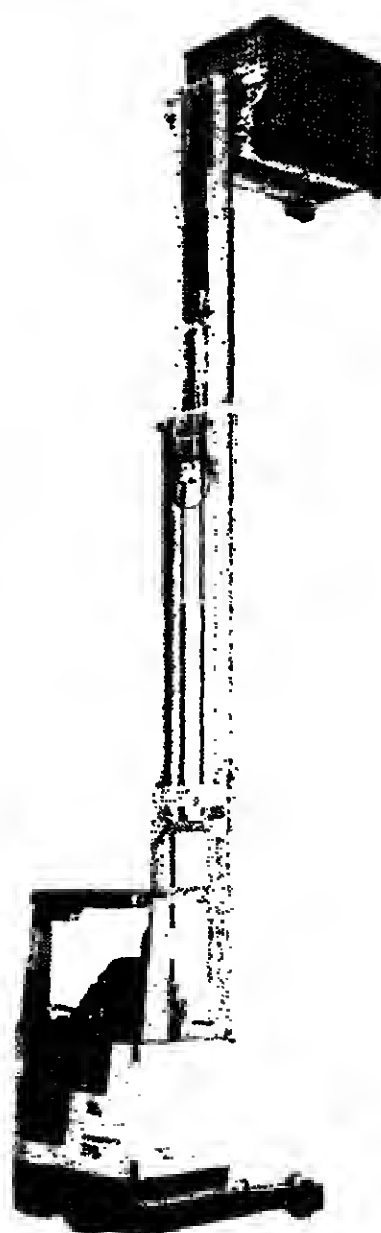
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Beijing Delays Trial Of 14 Dissidents

BEIJING — China has suddenly postponed the trial of 14 dissidents who have been held on charges of counterrevolution for nearly two years, family members said Tuesday.

They said they had originally been informed that the trial would start Monday but that their lawyers were told at the last minute that the date had been changed to an unspecified time.

A spokeswoman for the Beijing Intermediate Court said the case of the 14, the largest group of political dissidents to face trial in China since the prosecutions related to the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations, was still in the pretrial stage.

She said by telephone that it was difficult to say when the formal court session would be held.

The postponement of the trial comes at a sensitive time for China, which is in the midst of a dispute with the United States over the link between human rights and trade.

President Bill Clinton has said he will not renew Beijing's most-favored-nation trading privileges in June unless there is significant progress on human rights.

Although Beijing rejects the linkage between rights and trade, it last week showed clemency toward one of the men accused of masterminding the 1989 protests, allowing him to leave the country for medical treatment in the United States.

The family members speculated Tuesday that it might be too politically sensitive to try the 14 dissidents now, not only because of the imminent U.S. decision but also because of the approaching fifth anniversary of the June 4, 1989, army crackdown that crushed the Tiananmen protests.

All those facing trial were detained in May and June of 1992.

China originally indicted 16 people for their alleged involvement in underground pro-democracy and labor groups, among them the Free Labor Union of China and the Liberal Democratic Party of China.

Two of the original defendants, Gao Yixiang and Li Qianxi, have been excused from prosecution, at least temporarily, because of illness, the family members said.

The others face charges of organizing, leading and actively participating in counterrevolutionary organizations.

Such charges are usually punished by stiff prison sentences, though the penal code gives judges latitude.

The family members, who have not seen their relatives since their detention, said that the court had told them the trial would be held in secret and that they would not be allowed to attend.

The 14 facing trial include Liu Jingsheng, who has been involved in pro-democracy activities since the late 1970s, when he was an associate of Wei Jingsheng's.

Mr. Wei, China's best-known dissident, was paroled in September after serving 14½ years of a 15-year sentence. He was detained again on April 1 and has not been heard from since.



SAFELY HOME — Cambodian refugees returning to their village Tuesday after fleeing to Thailand because of fighting between Cambodian government troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The return was guarded by Thai soldiers under UN supervision.

Hata Ally Foresees New Japan Elections

TOKYO — A powerful trade union leader said Tuesday that the possibility of a special election was strong following the decision of the Social Democratic Party to bolt the government coalition.

Akira Yamagishi, chairman of the Trade Union Confederation, was quoted by the Jiji Press agency as saying that major legislation would not make it through parliament without the Socialists.

"Whether you like it or not," he said, "there is a strong possibility that the lower house will be dissolved for general elections at an early date."

Mr. Yamagishi, who is head of Japan's largest organized labor federation, is considered a close associate of the newly elected prime minister, Tsutomu Hata, as well as his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa.

The confederation itself supports both the Social Democratic Party and the smaller Democratic Socialist Party, two of the seven partners in the outgoing government. A sudden move Monday by the Democratic Socialists to set up a new parliamentary alliance with four other groups triggered the Social Democratic Party's withdrawal from the eight-month-old coalition.

"The solid relations" between the two parties "have been broken," Mr. Yamagishi said. "It is impossible to maintain cooperative relations with the new government."

The decision by the Socialists to quit the coalition stripped Mr. Hata of his narrow majority in parliament and cast into doubt his ability to enact a series of steps sought by the United States.

Those measures include an economic stimulus program, deregulation of the economy, steps to open Japanese markets to imports and a solid stand against North Korea in the effort to force it to accept nuclear inspections.

The Socialist Party's move came after its members discovered what they called a plot by the rest of the coalition to freeze them out of the new government.

"We had an agreement on policy that was the base for launching a new administration, and now that's been broken," the Socialist Party's chairman, Tomiichi Murayama, said Tuesday. "There's nothing for us to do now but leave."

Mr. Murayama said the Socialists would help the coalition pass the overdue national budget for fiscal 1994, which began on April 1, but would offer no other support.

(AFP, NYT, Reuters)

Despite Blast, Satellites Will Go Up, China Says

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's space launching agency said Tuesday that an April 2 blast that killed one person and injured 20 would not delay the launching of three foreign communications satellites this year.

Officials said the explosion that rocked the Xichang Satellite Launching Center in southwestern China, damaging a major testing hall, would push back China's national satellite program by at least three months.

The loss of a \$75 million weather satellite, the Fengyun-2, was regarded by space industry analysts as a serious blow to China's plans to develop a more sophisticated weather forecasting program this year.

China's space agency officials disputed early reports that described the explosion as a "major setback" to its space program, which is competing with the United States and Europe for launching services. They said they believe they can meet the launching schedules of three foreign satellites set for July, August and December of this year.

All of them, the Apstar-1, the Optus-B3 and the Apstar-2, are communications satellites manufactured by Hughes Space and Communications Co. for Hong Kong and Australian customers.

A Western space industry analyst agreed with the Chinese assessment. "The explosion damaged one building, but they have other buildings to ensure the scheduled launches," he said. "They hope within two to three months to make the building usable again."

The Fengyun-2 satellite is a more advanced version of the Fengyun-1 model weather satellites launched in 1988 and 1990. The blast occurred after the satellite had received its on-board fueling to give it maneuvering capability once in orbit.

It was undergoing testing in a large satellite processing hall at the space center, 2,000 kilometers (1,250 miles) southwest of Beijing, and had not yet been mounted on its Long March booster rocket.

Singapore Ready to Say 'No' to Teen's Petition

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Despite intense pressure from the United States, including several requests for clemency by President Bill Clinton, the government is expected to clear the way soon for a caning sentence to be carried out against an American teenager convicted of vandalism.

Officials said Tuesday that the government was likely to reject calls to halt the caning, arguing that if Singapore's tough laws were to remain credible, they would have to be applied to foreign residents and visitors as well as to Singaporeans.

Singapore's cabinet is to hold its weekly meeting Wednesday or Thursday and will probably decide on a petition for clemency for Michael P. Fay, 18, that was filed last week by Mr. Fay's lawyers with President Ong Teng Cheong.

The president, who acts on the advice of the cabinet, represents the last avenue of appeal for Mr. Fay against a court sentence handed down in March that included six lashes with the cane, four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,300 Singapore dollars (about \$2,000) for spray-painting cars and other offenses.

The petition seeks to prevent the caning but not the jail sentence that Mr. Fay is serving or the fine, which has already been paid, said Christine Lim, one of his lawyers.

Mr. Clinton, in his third public comment on the case, said again last week that he felt the caning sentence for Mr. Fay, a first offender, was excessive, adding that it was "not entirely clear" that his confession had not been exacted by police coercion.

A New York Times article, published April 18 in the International Herald Tribune, said that in a written summary after his detention by police last autumn, Mr. Fay said he had been coerced into signing a confession of involvement in the vandalism.

But Singapore's Home Affairs Ministry, which administers the police, said an internal investigation had found no evidence that Mr. Fay had been abused by the police.

Moreover, the ministry said, neither Mr. Fay nor lawyers appearing for him in the Singapore courts had argued that his confession had been coerced, and Mr. Fay had made no such allegation in his petition to Mr. Ong.

Mr. Fay received his sentence after pleading guilty to two charges of vandalism, two of mischief and one of possessing stolen property.

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All Eyes on South Africa

Unable to block this week's election by other means, racial zealots in South Africa have turned to the coward's weapon: the car bomb. In Johannesburg, 19 people were killed and hundreds wounded in car bombings near offices used by the African National Congress, then at a taxi stand for black commuters, others died in a dozen bomb attacks elsewhere. No group has claimed responsibility, but white extremists have threatened drastic action to scare voters from the first poll open to all South Africans, regardless of race.

This is a moment that belongs to the world as well as South Africa. It is unthinkable that it can be delayed or spoiled by "a group of desperate people," in President Frederik de Klerk's words, who have "declared war on the rest of society."

Correctly, his government has responded with the biggest peacetime military call-up in South Africa's history and by posting 100,000 police officers, double the planned total, at polling stations. Still, with so many guns in so many hands, a bloodbath is possible. It is scarcely a week since Mangosuthu Buthezi, leader of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, ended his boycott of the vote.

To many bewildered whites, bred to privileged domination over blacks, the future is scary, especially under a confusing interim constitution that fills 200 pages. Through this charter prescribes a five-year period of power-sharing, the country's next president, all polls suggest, will be Nelson Mandela, once

deemed so dangerous that his name and picture were subject to press censorship.

Yet remarkably, at every level, hope vies with gloom. Chief Buthezi sensed his total isolation, even from his own Zulu people, and so reversed himself at the last moment. In their hearts and heads, South African whites knew this moment had to come, that apartheid was indefensible and unworkable. And Mr. Mandela has managed the considerable feat of holding his own movement together while pledging a share of the power to white politicians, civil servants and security police.

Mr. Mandela has matched Mr. de Klerk in rising to the occasion. He has kept the heat on the government for failing to protect black lives. Yet he also warned a rally last weekend that gun control would be firmly enforced after the vote, and that "nobody should come to our meetings armed."

The same Mandela who once condemned financial markets as a "casino" turned up Friday at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to condemn "prophecies of doom," pointing out that a legitimate, democratic government would "bring the stability needed for international investment." After his talk, the industrial index rose 22 points, adding to the strange mixture of signals during this transforming week in South Africa. One hopes that the mad bombers speak to the past, and that whatever the troubles ahead, South Africa has turned the corner toward the rest of humanity.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Against the ANC's Brave New World, a Tenacious Past

By Mark Gevisser

JOHANNESBURG — The wave of terrorist attacks since Sunday has tinged South Africa's passage to democracy with the threat of continuing violent resistance.

"Nonracialism," the guiding principle that has brought the African National Congress to a nearly assured victory in the election that began Tuesday, will be hard-pressed to hold this country together.

The ANC may find it faces ethnic crises — not only among extremist whites but also Zulu nationalists and people of mixed race — that it has limited power to address.

That Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi and the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, have called on their followers to support the elections does not negate the power of Zulu chauvinism unleashed during the negotiations over the last three years. It just displaces it from its traditional base, in the northern Natal Province, to the corridors of Parliament.

It is true that more than half of the 7 million Zulus are expected to vote for the ANC and not for Chief Buthezi's Inkatha Freedom Party.

But the genre of Zulu nationalism that has been released and its effect on politics will be felt for years.

Chief Buthezi's manipulation of history has been masterly. He has consistently invoked a proud warrior heritage going back to the 19th-century

kingdom of Shaka, the "black Napoleon" who founded the Zulu dynasty through brutal wars of conquest. In fact, there was no real collective Zulu identity, many historians argue, until the 1920s, when the new Union of South Africa "created" tribes as part of its system of controlling the indigenous peoples.

Even today, some Zulu-speaking clans keep memories of their separate identities burning. This partly explains the civil war that has been raging in Natal for a decade. Many traditional leaders continue to oppose Chief Buthezi's rigid control of Zulu identity.

The other ethnic Pandora's box — the far-right call for an Afrikaner *volkstaat*, or homeland — will also have to be addressed. Meanwhile, a newer ethnic dilemma for the ANC is lurking in the western part of Cape Province, where there has been a widespread defection of "colored" voters from the ANC to the National Party, causing acute tensions between the colored majority and blacks.

The ANC once could assume that since the three million "coloreds" — a mixed-race category rigidly codified by apartheid — had also been oppressed by the white minority government, they would readily

make common cause with blacks. The trouble is that the ANC sought the support of colored voters while denying the very existence of a separate colored ethnicity.

Precisely because "the colored race" was one of the more absurd inventions of apartheid's divide-and-rule strategy, the ANC needed to challenge its existence.

As Winnie Mandela told a group of colored supporters in 1991, "You are called coloreds because not long after [Europeans] landed here in 1652 these despicable people raped our grandmothers."

Such comments dismiss the histories of millions, setting a "pure" African identity against a "sullied" colored one. Little wonder many coloreds are skeptical of the ANC's nonracial idealism, fearing an oppressive new ideology of African nationalism will replace the old one of apartheid.

The National Party, reaching beyond its white base, has proved adept at manipulating these fears. In an aggressive and dirty electoral campaign, party agents have spread rumors that blacks will occupy colored homes after the election, and distributed a comic book, later banned by the electoral commission, claiming that an ANC slogan was "Kill the Farmers! Kill the Coloreds!"

The campaign tapped economic and racial insecurity: economic, because many coloreds did benefit from a system that privileged them over blacks, and because they now fear a wave of black affirmative action; racial, because voting for the ANC means "accepting the dark side of ourselves and admitting we are African," as a colored ANC leader said.

A similar dynamic is at work in the 800,000-member Indian community, where the National Party has attracted majority support.

To fight apartheid, the ANC chose to embrace differences — to espouse a nonracialism that did not address ethnic identity. You were a South African, a comrade in the struggle. Your ethnicity was a private matter.

While subsuming racial and ethnic identities has been critical in minimizing black hatred of whites and in encouraging reconciliation, refusing to acknowledge the immense power of ethnic identification is a failure of vision and strategy.

In its battle against apartheid, the ANC-led liberation movement denied ethnicity to such an extent that now, as the government-in-waiting, it finds itself conceptually unable to resolve the ethnic dilemmas that face it, as the loss of the colored vote shows. The ANC couldn't very well address colored fears while denying the existence of a colored race.

This week, the ANC will probably lose the Western Cape to the National Party, provoking a backlash by blacks against coloreds. And even if the ANC prevails over Inkatha in Natal, as seems likely, no party will find it easy to govern the region now that Chief Buthezi has summoned up the ethnic bogeyman.

Whether ethnic identity in South Africa dates to precolonial times or is the product of apartheid is ultimately irrelevant. The harsh truth is this: Many South Africans — Zulus, coloreds and whites — will embrace a call to ethnic loyalty over the ANC vision of a brave new world.

South Africa remains a battle-ground on which contesting versions of the past — and thus contesting calls to ethnic and racial loyalty — are fighting for the upper hand.

As the new government struggles to forge a democratic, multiracial nation, it will have to deal with the troublesome reality that the past often exerts a stronger grip than the future. It will have to find a way to ensure that "multiculturalism" — a term once used here as an euphemism for apartheid — doesn't remain a dirty word.

Mr. Gevisser writes for *The Weekly Mail and Guardian* in Johannesburg. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

America and Peacekeeping

United Nations troops in Rwanda have suffered for safety, abandoning thousands of refugees who sought their protection. And in Somalia, the United Nations coaxed U.S. peacekeepers into deadly clashes with the most prominent warlord. No wonder Americans are uneasy about playing "designated hitter for the United Nations," as Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi recently put it.

But these setbacks do not invalidate the notion of collective action. It will generally be preferable for the United States to contribute troops, logistical support or financing to an effective peacekeeping force than to play global cop by itself. That is why the administration's draft policy on the criteria for U.S. participation in UN peacekeeping makes good sense.

No sooner had that policy begun circulating in Congress, however, than critics denounced it for risking the lives of U.S. troops in dubious engagements or having them serve under callous foreign commanders. But the tough conditions that the administration has now set for U.S. participation in UN operations provide protection against involvements that misfire. Requiring Congress's approval before troops can be committed would provide still more.

In deciding to support UN peacekeeping, the administration will weigh whether the operation has clear objectives and defined duration and scope, a strategy that integrates political and military considerations and the requisite resources to carry out the strategy.

The administration sets stringent conditions on committing U.S. troops to UN operations. The mission must advance U.S. interests, at acceptable risk. U.S. participation must be necessary for the operation to succeed. And there must be a credible exit strategy.

These conditions might have produced closer scrutiny of the original U.S. troop commitment to Somalia and surely would have raised doubts about changing their mission. They will prompt serious questions about sending ground troops to police a peace in Bosnia.

When circumstances warrant, the administration would permit American troops to serve under foreign commanders, as they have in the past, not only in the UN operation in Somalia but also in NATO. But the troops would remain, as always, under the control of the president, who could withdraw them from engagements that failed to serve American interests, that violated U.S. law or exceeded the mandate under which they were committed or that were militarily unsound.

The United States would also pay its fair share of UN assessments for peacekeeping operations that Washington supports. Paying for others to keep the peace can be a lot less costly than sending U.S. troops, or doing nothing.

The U.S. role could be strengthened in several respects. Although the armed services are updating their doctrine for peacekeeping, they have been reluctant to sign an agreement with the United Nations designating specific U.S. units to be committed to peacekeeping. Designation would be useful to improve the readiness of the units and allow them to engage in joint training with other nationals.

The hair-trigger exigencies of the Cold War no longer exist. There is time for Congress to debate the wisdom, and the limits, of intervention before committing U.S. troops, just as there is the possibility and the need for America to join other nations in strengthening the United Nations to keep the peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Haitians Await Real Help

Tightening the sanctions on suffering Haiti is not likely to rescue the Clinton administration from the unworkable choices ahead. There is perhaps a slight chance that further economic pressure might induce the military commanders who illicitly rule the island country to give up and flee, but it seems a very slight chance. After all, many of the soldiers are prospering in the smuggling business and tighter sanctions will only increase the smugglers' profits.

If sanctions fail, the United States has a choice between allowing more Haitian refugees to stay in the United States at least temporarily and using military force to return a legitimate government to Haiti. The present indecision is intolerable.

In Haiti, the soldiers have been conducting a reign of terror intended to wipe out any vestige of active support for the exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. They have murdered as many of their enemies, or supposed enemies, as they can find. When Haitians attempt to flee across the ocean, the U.S. Coast Guard intercepts them and returns them directly to Haiti and the attention of the soldiers they sought to escape. While the United States works diligently in other parts of the world to advance the principles of human rights, in the waters off Haiti it is routinely violating them.

President Aristide thinks that the removal of only a handful of military commanders would permit him to return and govern his country — perhaps as few as three generals, plus the notorious Colonel Joseph Michel François, who is implicated in drug trafficking as well as in much of the bloodshed. That seems optimistic. But the crimes being committed by these soldiers make it necessary to consider the possibility of an international force capable of sweeping up the most guilty

and bringing in the contingent of French-speaking police advisers and training officers that was ready to go last summer.

It is not the responsibility of the United States to run Haiti, or even to restore Mr. Aristide to power. But if it can be done without great cost, America has a humanitarian duty to end the mayhem that Haitian soldiers are inflicting on their people. If military action is not possible, then the Clinton administration will have to provide refuge for those people who have reason to run for their lives.

The administration fears that any relaxation of the Coast Guard's patrols will encourage half of Haiti's population to set sail for Florida. That is not a happy prospect. But the present policy, under which U.S. ships keep Haitians penned up on their island while armed thugs hunt down their adversaries, violates fundamental American principles.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

The ANC Has a Damning Job

One of the most ominous of apartheid's legacies is the passivity with which most blacks were forced to submit to their fate for so many decades. Now, their expectations of instant prosperity are unrealistically high, for which the ANC is to blame, having fostered such illusions in the struggle for power to attract followers. Nelson Mandela and the ANC leaders are well aware of the daunting problems they will face. But will they be able to convince the masses that long-promised revolution is not going to happen?

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

From His Killer, a Wrenching Look at Aldo Moro's Final Days

By Robert Katz

NEW YORK — One of the most dramatic events in postwar Italy was the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, the five-time prime minister, by the Red Brigades in 1978. Like the Kennedy assassination's hold on the American psyche, the Moro case haunts Italians. A book just published in Italy seems likely to deepen the phenomenon.

Although the key terrorists were captured and convicted a decade ago, the case is far from

Rome's refusal to negotiate with his captors was called courageous. But Moro proceeded as if he suspected less honorable intentions.

closed. A fourth trial is now unfolding in Rome and three more judicial inquiries are under way. They reach beyond the defunct Red Brigades, probing government misdeeds in the Moro affair and criminal activity by civilian and military intelligence agencies. In one inquiry, Giulio Andreotti, prime minister at the time of the kidnapping, faces murder charges in the death of a journalist investigating the case.

Mario Moretti, author of the new book, *"The Red Brigades: An Italian Story,"* is among the 20 or so ex-members of the Red Brigades serving life sentences for the assassination.

Breaking a silence since his arrest in 1981, he speaks as the mastermind of the crime. The terrorists' leader, he seized Mr. Moro from among murdered bodyguards on March 16, held him captive 54 days, was the only person to talk with him the whole time, then killed him on May 9 with 11 bullets in the chest.

His manuscript has been closely guarded by the publishers since October, when parts of his confession of the killing became known. (A copy

of the text was given to me in Rome.) Most striking is his introspective rendering of his experience at the core of a wrenching predicament.

Mr. Moro, in a series of letters, spoke out almost daily. Acknowledged as his country's greatest political mediator, he conducted an imprisoned war of words, with his life in the balance. Rome's staunch refusal to negotiate with the terrorists was seen worldwide as reflecting exemplary courage, but Mr. Moro proceeded relentlessly as if he suspected less honorable intentions, targeting his party, the then all-powerful Christian Democrats.

Mr. Moretti begins his account with an admission that he found himself in an arena for which he was unprepared. (I have translated the excerpts that follow.)

"We didn't know a thing about how the power game was played. More taught me to understand it a little, clarifying what immediately became his battle against his party, the battle that in the end he would lose. We were on opposite sides, but we worked together. I would pass along some information, a newspaper; all he would need was a few details, often a mere remark, to grasp what was going on. This was his universe, and he knew it to perfection."

What surprised the Red Brigades most was how quickly the hard-liners coalesced in an uncharacteristic united front.

As for Mr. Moro: "At first, Moro was surprised, then incredulous, nonplussed, then irritated, but always crystal clear in his thinking. He was convinced that the hard-line bloc would be broken if the Christian Democrats would make the first move. Moro was the miracle worker of Italian politics, even in this circumstance. This was Moro as we have never known him, and we discovered many things about him. Here was naked power, based as never before. His friends and his party might not agree with his position, but how could they ignore it?"

Giulio Andreotti's government, however, decided from the very first of Mr. Moro's letters that they would be treated as extortion and "not morally imputable" to him.

Mr. Moretti goes on: "Sure, he was motivated by his dire situation, but that was only part of it. He explained to me that the hard line was something alien to his nature, and he believed that the same was true for the [Christian Democrats]. . . . He described the party as a composite of special interests held together by thrust and counterthrust, every decision taken by a series of small compromises. In short, a continuous negotiation on everything. So why shouldn't it be that way too?"

But Mr. Moro's letters were countered by reinforced of the hard line. Government- hired experts said that he was tortured and wrote under the influence of mind-altering drugs. Mr. Moretti says that Mr. Moro thought that his party had been neutralized "by someone or something."

In the end, Mr. Moretti wrote, the Red Brigades were ready to release the prisoner, even without negotiations.

"We had wanted to demonstrate that we could attack the D.C. and make our accusations known. In this we had succeeded. A solution could have been found — if it were wanted. We would have been content with mere words, but those were the words one wanted to say."

"When Moro saw the affair moving toward its inescapable conclusion, he wrote yet another letter [telling the Christian Democrats] that he did not want anyone from the party, at his funeral; perhaps he hoped to at least shake some sense into them. At this point, he knew nothing could save him. He knew he was going to die. Those final words to his party were written from the depths of his soul."

"I'm not trying to minimize our responsibility for our political choices, but in that moment, I felt infinite compassion for Moro. Nobody in the world should ever have to feel as alone as he did. Here was a man who knew the most powerful

people on earth; the men in the government were his men, the minister of interior his friend, and not a single one of them lifted a finger to help him, or made the slightest move to step forward from the pack. This, Moro could not accept."

Meanwhile, Red Brigades members argued for Mr. Moro's release. Mr. Moretti makes no claim to have been among them.

His arguments, he writes, "were not unreasonable, but at that moment undecidable. When we decided to carry out the death sentence, it was done with the awareness that from that moment forward our struggle would be one of desperation. I had a sense of doom."

"He knew it was over. I didn't deceive him. All I told him was to get himself ready because we had to go out. You can't imagine what you feel. I told myself over and over that it was a political choice, that it was unavoidable, that it was taken collectively, that we were not the ones to blame for the failure to negotiate. But the time for reasoning had run out. Now it was the time to pick up a gun and fire."

The day Mr. Moro left the "people's prison" — a makeshift partition in an apartment in a nondescript part of Rome — he was led into the garage and slain in the back of a car. There were four Red Brigades members present, none of whom admitted pulling the trigger, until now.

The central conundrum remains: Why, alone among all the terrorist crises in Italy, was no effort made to obtain Mr. Moro's release by force or negotiation? What the government may have feared was that he had carried out a threat, implied in his first letter, to tell his captors secrets that would compromise those in power.

Sixteen years later, their deepest secret has become unmistakably clear: a web of corruption at the top on a scale so large that it brought down the long-reigning power elite, including Mr. Andreotti, in last month's national elections.

The writer is author of *"Days of Wrath: The Ordeal of Aldo Moro."* He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

'A Few Are O.K.': America's Nonproliferation Policy Takes a Turn

By William Clark Jr.

WASHINGTON — It is clear that a tacit new policy on nuclear proliferation is emerging from the Clinton foreign policy team.

In the past, U.S. policy was to either prevent the emergence of new nuclear powers or insist on a rollback if weapons were made. The Ford administration was successful in the 1970s in dissuading Taiwan from continuing down the road to acquiring a nuclear-arms capability. The Carter administration was able to do the same with the Republic of Korea. In the 1980s, a nation that had achieved nuclear weapons status, South Africa, gave it up.

During those decades, the United States worked hard to prevent Pakistan from acquiring the materials and equipment needed to become a nuclear weapons state. When that effort failed, the Bush administration cut off military and economic aid.

Now comes the nuclear program in the desert state of North Korea. This case is complicated by the accession of North Korea to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and its

agreement to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect its nuclear facilities. Its subsequent unwillingness to comply with inspection requests of the IAEA and its threat to withdraw from the treaty drew stern warnings from Washington. From the president down, it was stated that the United States would not allow the North Korean government to possess nuclear arms. Warnings of military operations and preemptive strikes were bandied about. Threats of strong resolutions in the UN Security Council emanated from Washington.

But key Asian players — Japan, China and South Korea — are not enthralled with Washington's tough talk on North Korea. After the rather inept manner in which Washington has handled its relations with India in the past few months, the stage became set for an effort to tie up all of these loose ends. The first step in that direction was to discover that Pakistan and India were on the verge of a nuclear war.

What has changed between these two nations recently is not clear; both have been nurturing closer ties with America. But the more contention that conflagration is pending arises policy. And the stage thus becomes set for the next step: modifying policy to accept a few nuclear weapons.

India, which denies that it has militarized its nuclear knowledge, is said to have several weapons and a research program pointing toward a hydrogen weapon. Pakistan, which until recently was said to have two or three weapons, is believed to have 10 to 15.

The South Asian picture is further clouded by the belief in Washington that Pakistan has received M-11 missiles from China and the knowledge that India has a very visible program to produce the short-range Prithvi missile and to develop the intermediate-range Agni missile.

How to stop the nuclear missile confrontation? Here the policy prescription takes an interesting turn. To stop deployment of M-11 missiles —

which no one has seen and which, at present, nonnuclear — the choice was to suggest delivery to Pakistan of 38 F-16 fighters for which it has paid over \$600 million. Pakistan would agree to cap its nuclear program and not to deploy its M-11 missiles.

Since there is no proof that the Pakistanis have attempted to put nuclear warheads on the M-11s, if they have them, and since until recently all scenarios regarding Pakistan's nuclear program had the F-16 as the delivery vehicle of choice, it is not surprising that India reacted negatively when the plan was leaked to the press.

The recent trip to India and Pakistan by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott shows how difficult the problem is to resolve. Both sides rejected the proposal. While the current plan will probably not survive, the effort has had the positive effect of opening discussion of a subject long frozen by distrust.

The downside, however, is the shift in U.S. policy. It is not possible to move in one area of proliferation and not have a reaction in another.

Recently, we have seen a shift in the U.S. stance regarding the North Korean problem. Rather than the stiff resolution that had been promised from the Security Council, the United States settled for the preferred Chinese version: a rather tame statement from the chairman, with no whiff of sanctions, and a six-week time frame to revisit the issue.

Surely the strange folks who inhabit Pyongyang have not missed the new "a few are O.K." approach to Pakistan regarding nuclear weapons. If they had, Defense Secretary William Perry deflected it out for them on his return trip from the states of the former Soviet Union: "Our policy right along has been oriented to try to keep North Korea from getting a significant nuclear-weapon capability."

Clearly, the United States, long the most determined opponent of new nuclear states, has backed off. Not only that, it has backed off in one case that it had fought for years and another case involving a state with a track record of terrorist actions.

Who then will tell Iraq, Iran and Libya that they too cannot force their way into the nuclear club? Who then will tell the large number of scientifically trained people abroad in the world with the knowledge to build a bomb, that they cannot sell that knowledge to the highest bidder? Who then will credit the United States with the determination to pick and choose among those who may or may not develop the ultimate equalizer? This new direction may work well to take a few of the current difficult problems off the table. It may in the end do more damage than good.

The writer is a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. He contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: From Welsh Pews

LONDON — The Home Secretary in the House of Commons yesterday [April 26] introduced a bill to terminate the establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Government held that in Wales the Church of England was the church of a comparatively small minority, and it was associated in the minds of the bulk of the Welsh people with injurious and humiliating memories, and was a symbol, not of national unity but of national discord. The date of the proposed disestablishment was January 1, 1896.

1919: Haitian Protest

PARIS — The members of the Haitian colony in Paris, who protested against the armed intervention of the United States in the Holy Policy, have just sent an address to President Wilson, asking that in view of the perfect order and quiet enjoyed

by the country, the American troops of occupation be withdrawn, that the military courts be abolished, and that in a general way a stop be put to "all the acts of violence of which Haitian citizens have to complain at the hands of the American military authorities."

1944: La Prensa Silenced

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — [From our New York edition.] President General Edelmiro J. Farrell's military regime closed today [April 26] *"La Prensa,"* leading newspaper in Argentina and one of the outstanding papers of the world, thereby doing what no autocratic militarist or group of militarists in Argentine history ever had dared to do. At 10 o'clock this morning, as *"La Prensa"* was preparing to go to press, Farrell did it. Police occupied the building and laid out *"La Prensa's"* great presses the first official hand which has ever silenced Argentina's greatest newspaper.



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OPINION

Is the War in Bosnia Another Holocaust?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In his last book, Richard Nixon writes that the siege of Sarajevo would not have lasted as long as it did had the victims been not Muslims but predominantly Christians or Jews.

The book has not yet been published, but within two days of his death, the substance of that one comment was quoted in the press. Each time the journalistic surround was clear: The man is right.

Mr. Nixon's charge in "Beyond Peace" (Random House) is important. Far more important are the questions it leaves hanging.

Is this another Holocaust? Are those who moved too slowly to save the Muslims or their

arrogant. But the questions, raised directly or by innuendo, or subconsciously, should be answered.

Whatever his intent, Mr. Nixon was hardly disingenuous. He knew that the world rarely pays attention to victims of civil war or atrocity, whatever their faith.

As he wrote, Christians were being killed by Muslims in the Sudan and Armenia. Muslims by the hundreds of thousands were murdered not by Hindu or Christian or Jew but by their own Muslim governments in Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran. Haitians are murdered by their police, and Africans left tribal enemies rotting in streets. Neither the United States nor the United Nations sent armies to help the Jews when the Arab states fell upon newborn Israel.

I respect Richard Nixon's fortitude after disgrace, some of his foreign affairs concepts and his ability to draw and profit from the intellectual and negotiating power of Henry Kissinger.

But Mr. Nixon himself was the great promoter of Communist China, the government that has been trying to annihilate the existence and memory of Buddhist Tibet through invasion, occupation, mass murder, torture, imprisonment, deportation and eviction by Chinese colonizers. It was unbecoming of him to sermonize on neglected victims.

Nevertheless, whatever may be going on elsewhere in the world cannot be an excuse if Bosnia is in fact the Holocaust again. The Serbs have behaved so disgustingly that it sickens the heart to insist on the differences. But it must be done, for without them there would be no decent course but for the West to

go fully to war, ground troops and all. In Bosnia, the Muslims declared a new nation. They knew that this was likely to bring war with those fellow Bosnian Slavs who were Catholic or Orthodox and who feared living under Muslim sway.

The war is not theology-based. But generations of religious differences did produce neighbors who had separate visions of the world, God, themselves and their future — as in Northern Ireland, for instance.

Into this civil-ethnic-religious war came military intervention for the Bosnian Serbs by Serbia, and Western political intervention for the Muslims — without which the new state could not have survived.

For their viciousness and broken cease-fires the Serbs are paying in international respect, and are forfeiting consideration of their case. But peace cannot be made without them, as they are parties to the war. However unforgivably brutal, the war in Bosnia is for control of government and territory.

In Germany, the Jews did not want to live apart, had no arms, declared no independence, asked for no land. All the poor fools wanted was to live among Germans, and breathe.

The Germans did not make war against a Jewish army or regime, or demands, for there were none. They simply wanted to exterminate every Jew, because he did breathe.

The Holocaust was not a civil, ethnic or religious conflict but a methodical effort to annihilate every Jew in every land. Peace was never possible because there were no sides. There was just the gas chambers and those put to suffocation.

So, need it still really be said? The Holocaust was not a war of any kind. It was a Holocaust, you see.

The New York Times.

Private Police Forces In a Not-So-Free Land

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — In Georgetown the other night, after dinner and gossip and talk of the politics of the day, four of us stood on the steps waiting for one of Q Street's "Special Police" to come and escort guests home one by one. The first "officer," a private guard for the peo-

ple, high-rise projects in the hopes of finding some of the guns used to fire at least 300 shots and kill three children the week before. Too bad for the folks living there, most of them black, who cannot afford private protection like the good white burghers of Georgetown and West Los Angeles.

In Chicago, a federal judge named Wayne Andersen ruled against 3,000 Robert Taylor residents who had signed petitions calling for weapons searches without warrants specifying the type and probable location of each gun. The idea of the sweeps was challenged by four Robert Taylor residents represented by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The judge was right, of course. That is the law. He said that he understood that Taylor residents believed that the Chicago police could not protect them. But Americans cannot waive their constitutional rights to security in their own homes — security against the government, that is.

It has only been in the past few years that many Americans have come to the sad conclusion that the government (the police) cannot protect them. New Yorkers

got it first — late in the 1960s, as I recall. Big dogs, multiple locks and chains, mercury vapor streetlights and jail bars on windows were all early police substitutes. If your apartment was burglarized, as mine was in 1972, the cops politely informed you that they did not investigate crimes where the value of stolen property was less than \$15,000.

When my car was stolen that same year in Greenwich Village, I was told by the police a couple of weeks later that it was abandoned under the West Side Highway. I said I would come up to the Precinct House, but a sergeant told me there was no need for that. They did not pick up stolen cars — and by the time I got uptown, the car had been stolen again.

You got used to it — and developed the "second skin" that characterizes New Yorkers. We learned that there was no use reporting anything to the police, unless an insurance company demanded police records before paying out anything.



By HENRI LUSTIG (Singapore) C.W. Studios.

Los Angeles, where I live now, and where the most common self-protection device seems to be buying a gun, is the most under-policed major city in the country. It has fewer than 10,000 officers, fewer than 800 on the streets and roads at any one time — "protecting" millions of people over hundreds of miles.

So you have to hire your own protection. If you can afford it. In the land of the not so free, police protection is no longer a right, it is a privilege for the privileged. Universal Press Syndicate.

I know chroniclers of the Holocaust who want to help the Muslims but believe that the Holocaust comparison distorts history and morality.

state, or who opposed military intervention — particularly the Jews among them — as guilty as those who turned away from the slaughter of the Jews by Nazis?

These questions have been hovering in the minds and writings of some Americans who successfully demanded U.S. military intervention. Certainly some of us who opposed it, including myself, think often of them.

I know chroniclers of the Holocaust who want to help the Muslims but believe that the Holocaust comparison distorts history and morality. Sadly, some are unwilling to speak up for fear of being thought insensitive or

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Give the UN the Means

Local conflicts keep erupting around the world, and with incredible savagery. They can rarely be terminated from within a country, but need help from the outside. The time has come for the creation of an international force to deal with these problems; it will have to be more effective than the ones we have seen at work in Somalia, Bosnia or Rwanda. Despite its recent failures, the United Nations, with its mix of troops from all cultures, still offers the best means of carrying out this kind of mission. It urgently needs to be strengthened and given broad powers to restore peace and human rights quickly and effectively anywhere.

PIERRE CHATELANAT, Geneva.

The United States had an embarrassing moment at the United Nations recently when it couldn't find the money to finance the necessary number of peacekeepers in Bosnia. Peacekeeping, like war, is expensive, but I think I have a solution. I propose that the five permanent members of the Security Council agree to a resolution that would establish a surtax on all of their arms sales abroad. The revenue would go to subsidize UN peacekeeping operations and give the United Nations the greater leverage it needs around the world.

ISAAC REGELSON, Richmond, Virginia.

'Do It Yourself' Prisons

I have been following with interest your coverage of the efforts of the U.S. Congress to make a dent in crime in America. The huge amount of taxpayers' money spent on the

incarceration and education of those who are involved in crime could be better justified by the setting up of work camps where the inmates grow their own food, make their own clothes and in general fend for themselves with tough supervision. Inmates also should be required to attend "school" to learn to live peacefully on the outside and to be self-sufficient once released. Codifying criminals does not work. Education will get the job done, but only if it is a "do it yourself" program.

JAMES B. FLEMING, Obersteigen, France.

'Schindler' and Truth

Regarding "Schindler Gets Cool Reception From Muslims" (April 3):

The only cogent question to ask about this movie is, does it represent a "truth" as unbiased thinkers understand it? From decades of impressions, readings and exposure to history, my answer is yes.

GERALD C. HARDY, Manchester, Connecticut.

Let the '50s Shine

Regarding "A Darker View of the '50s on a Desperate 'Carousel'" (Opinion, April 1) by Frank Rich:

Probably the reason Lincoln Center audiences begin crying as soon as they hear "You'll Never Walk Alone" has less to do with the sensitivity to continuing social injustice than to a realization that what they are listening to is a good example of what popular music used to be, and to yet another reminder of how sickeningly American culture has been debased since the "oppressively sunny" years depicted by the writer.

THOMAS V. MILLER, Dakar, Senegal.

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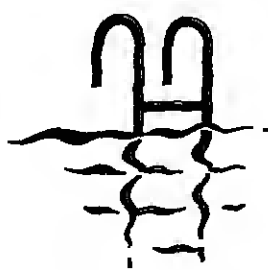
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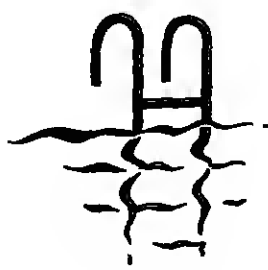
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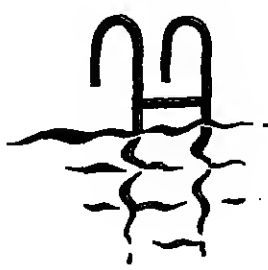
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On 'Sunset Boulevard': A Brighter New Look



Betty Buckley as Norma Desmond in the revamped musical thriller at the Adelphi.

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At one of the many awards ceremonies of the last few days, Tom Stoppard announced that his new play "Arcadia" would go dark for a few weeks before moving from the National to the Haymarket. "We are closing for a period of reflection," he noted, "but the really revolutionary thing is that when 'Arcadia' re-opens, it will be exactly the same as before."

The reference was, unmistakably, to "Sunset Boulevard," which, after a highly publicized layoff, has now reopened at the Adelphi. In truth, its revivals have been somewhat overstated: We have one new song, some useful trims in the dialogue, a slightly revamped ending and a set that is now black-and-white Wilder as opposed to the original Hockneyesque hues.

We also have a new Norma Desmond in Betty Buckley, who lacks the original mad-diva charisma of Fatti LuPone but has a brisk road-show efficiency about her, which guarantees that the show doesn't come to a standstill every time she sings. The only real problem is that, unlike LuPone's rendering, this Norma is patently a survivor who, instead of holding up as a recluse when the talkies arrived, would almost certainly have gone into something sensible like real estate and lived happily ever after.

Similarly, the new Joe Gillis (John Barrowman) also seems considerably better adjusted, so that we now have a brisk musical thriller, vastly less grotesque than the original and still bearing only occasional traces of alteration to the 1950 movie by Billy Wilder. Brighter, shorter and sharper, less of an oratorio and more of a drama, it has more energy than before but still remains a version of the screenplay with added songs, rather than a fully-fledged musical in its own right.

Still, as Billy Wilder himself once noted, if a thing ain't broke, why fix it?

"All the songs we once sang to our girls driving back from Thames-side pubs on hot summer nights" was how the playwright John Whiting once described the nostalgia of Noel Coward, but for my generation he might as well have been writing about Julian Slade and

LONDON THEATER

Sandy Wilson. Before Lloyd Webber, my children, before the chandeliers and the dancing cats and the helicopters, there was already such a thing as the British musical and sometimes it even thrived on Broadway. "The Boyfriend" was one such: two years there, about four in London and along the way it made stars of Julie Andrews and Millicent Martin as well as a lot of money for the Players, the Victorian music hall under the arches of Charing Cross where, rather uncharacteristically, it had all started.

Then "The Boyfriend" began to go horribly wrong: a Ken Russell movie and a catastrophic Old Vic revival of a decade ago tried to blow the show up to contemporary proportions and thereby destroyed it utterly. Now, joyously, we have it back at the old address and in its original minuscule shape and size. Wilson's affectionate parody of the 1920s musicals is, like Rattigan's "French Without Tears" (also set in a Nice finishing school) a perfect period piece, and its score, ranging from the achingly romantic "A Room in Bloomsbury" to the splendidly comic "Never Too Late to Fall in Love," is one that any composer of the '20s would have been proud to acknowledge.

Though nothing in Wilson's later career ever rivaled his original success (a fate that also overtook Julian Slade), this loving, careful restoration by Maria Charles is a sharp reminder of what we gave up in order to achieve a blockbuster, exportable British stage musical.

At the handsomely restored Theatre Royal Haymarket, Sir Peter Ustinov is back with his own particular and peculiar brand of solo show, one that consists of himself and a stool on which he perches somewhat precariously to tell us the story of his life and assorted anecdotes therefrom.

In that "An Evening With Peter Ustinov" has no real script or shape or director this is a courageous turn, not unlike a television talk show from which someone has wisely removed the host. So, Sir Peter is left on his own to delight us: like my late father, Robert, he comes from a generation of gentlemen actors who saw their roles as entertainers and hosts rather than educators or instructors, and what he does is to ramble around his education, childhood and Hollywood years, carefully selecting those memories that best lend themselves to anecdote.

Thus we get a wondrous account of the Hollywood director Michael Curtiz, who appeared to speak no known language, not even his own: then we get Mervyn LeRoy's instructions to Ustinov on how best to play Nero in "Quo Vadis" ("I kinda see him as a guy who plays with himself nights"), and best of all the dying General Franco, awakened from his final coma by the noise of the weeping multitude on the steps of his palace. "It is your children, father," explained his distraught daughter to the Generalissimo, "your people, the people of Spain: they have gathered to say good-bye." Franco thought about this for a moment. "But where," he inquired with his dying breath, "are they going?"

Other nations would have already declared Ustinov a National Treasure. We have always been as uneasy about him as we always are about men of genius who can speak many languages and have foreign-sounding names. Still, at least we managed the knighthood.

Return to Origins for 'Ariadne'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

LYON — In recent years opera house directors and scholars, each for their own reasons, have often returned to the original versions of works known primarily by the composers' afterthoughts and corrective surgery. Verdi's "Macbeth" and "Don Carlos" are famous cases, and Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" is another.

"Ariadne auf Naxos," the third of the collaborations of Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, is another case in point, and the Lyon Opera has gone back, at least for inspiration, to the original 1912 version — a curious amalgam of spoken and sung theater along with a shotgun marriage of serious and comic opera. Originally, Strauss and Hofmannsthal had thought of a small-scale thank offering to Max Reinhardt for having staged "Der Rosenkavalier" the year before. The poet translated into German a truncated version of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and the composer supplied the incidental music (as Lully had for Molière). To replace the Turkish extravaganza of Molière's final scene, Strauss was to write a mini-opera mingling comic and serious elements.

But the mini-opera grew to a single act of 75 minutes, preceded by a substantial play, beyond the means of Reinhardt's theater, so the premiere finally took place in Stuttgart (Reinhardt staging), but that and a couple of other productions were not successes. Putting together two casts, actors and singers, is hard enough, and the result did not appeal to perhaps separate audiences for spoken and musical theater. In the end, Hofmannsthal wrote an original operatic prologue.

centered around the new and appealing character of the Composer. Strauss set it to music and simplified the original opera, and this had its premiere in Vienna in 1916 in the version by which it is universally known now.

In going back to 1912, Lyon engaged the German actor, director and occasional singer Ernst Theo Richter to adapt the original prologue for a French audience, stage it and play M. Jourdain. The result was a skilful cut-and-paste job if not great theater, reducing the action to M. Jourdain and his music, dancing, fencing and philosophy masters, amid the silent arrival of the singers hired for the opera. The spoken lines were reduced to a monologue in German by Richter, a larger than life comic, a scene in French in which the very severe *maître de philosophie* (Pierre Bianco) tries to teach French vowel sounds to M. Jourdain (who for this production is presumed to be Viennese), and the dinner, which M. Jourdain eats alone while a headwaiter ecstatically recites the composition of each dish (a scene that neither Molière nor Hofmannsthal would recognize). Kent Nagano found room in this for all of Strauss's incidental music, and he conducted this and the opera with alert precision.

Karl Ernst Herrmann and Hartmut Schönbauer's set, a lavish salon into which was rolled a huge cruciform object for Ariadne to perch on, and Jorge Jara's costumes moved the scene from the 17th century to circa 1911, to no particular gain. Richter lavished most of his ideas on the prologue and pretty much let the opera fend for itself, although one clever touch was the late arrival and hurried costuming of the tenor as Bacchus.

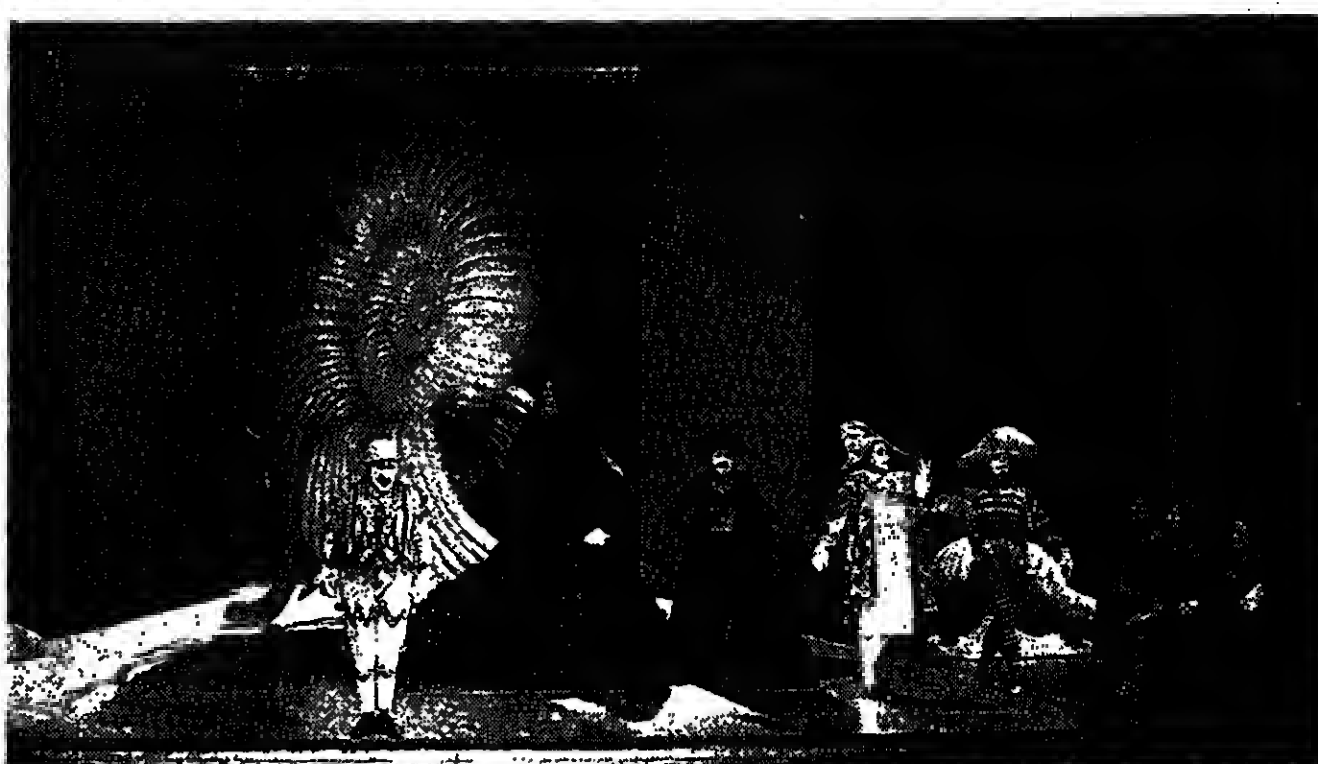
The unexpected excitement in the opera was when Sumi Jo, the scheduled Zerbinetta, became ill. She was replaced by a young German

soprano, Carmen Fuggiss, whose schedule was reported as follows: Day 1, sings Offenbach's Olympia in Hannover; Day 2, "Ariadne" (version 1912) dress rehearsal in Lyon; Day 3, "Ariadne" (version 1916) performance in Munich; Day 4, premiere in Lyon.

Besides being a lot of work and travel, this meant switching back and forth between two quite different versions of Zerbinetta's big coloratura aria, the earlier one being longer, higher and more acrobatic than the still fiendishly difficult second version. Fuggiss acted and sang pertly and looked charming in a Louise Brooks/Lulu hairdo, and did not miss any of the stratospheric notes, which is already saying quite a bit — although apparently not enough for one lusty boozier upstairs.

MARGARET Price sang Ariadne with ample tone, if blandly, and Robert Schunk plowed strongly but unsuitably through Bacchus's lines. Ariadne's three ladies and Zerbinetta's four commedia dell'arte companions were all in expert hands. One attraction of the earlier version is the ending, with Zerbinetta and the comedians closing the opera with more witty aspersions as the mythical lovers disappear in a cloud of mistaken identity.

Incidentally, the nonsuccess of the first version was not a total loss. Hofmannsthal revised his translation, got Strauss to add more incidental music, and it was given as a play, "Der Bürger als Edelmann," in 1918 by Reinhardt's Berlin theater. Strauss then took time of the instrumental numbers and completed his Opus 61 suite, conducting the premiere himself in 1920. And Lyon promises a recording of this production, which will certainly be one of a kind.



The comedians try to amuse Ariadne in the Lyon Opera's new production of Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos."

A Workaholic Screenwriter

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Ron Bass arises each day at 3 A.M. in his sprawling home in Brentwood and starts to write in his loose-leaf notebooks. And write.

Bass writes 12, 14 hours a day. On weekends he takes a break and writes only eight hours daily. Three, four, even five movie scripts are in various stages of completion. "If someone says I'm a compulsive workaholic or I'm doing it for greed or I'm just grinding them out, they're absolutely wrong," said

Bass, co-author with Al Franken of the drama "When a Man Loves a Woman," which opens on Friday. "I'm doing it because I love it. Anyone who says things like that should just look at my films."

Those films include "Black Widow," "Sleeping With the Enemy" and "Rain Man," for which he and Barry Morrow shared an Academy Award. Most recently he wrote the adaptation with Amy Tan of her first novel, "The Joy Luck Club."

Some may find it unusual that many of his scripts are for so-called women's pictures. What he brings to those films, however, seems to be less a particular sensibility toward

women than an ability to shape stories conceived by others.

Now the Walt Disney Co. — and Bass — are hoping that "When a Man Loves a Woman" will be acclaimed as highly as "The Joy Luck Club." The new film stars Andy Garcia and Meg Ryan as a couple whose seemingly happy marriage is strained to the breaking point by the wife's alcoholism.

The story is a bleak one and something of a tough sell. Bass said that his longtime friend Franken, the actor and writer on "Saturday Night Live," had come to him years ago with the notion of a comedy about alcoholism.

"It was really about co-dependency," said Bass, who was once Franken's lawyer. "The point was, you always see movies about substance abuse through the eyes of the abuser. The idea was to do something about what it's like to be married to someone like that."

Needless to say, the idea of a comedy was quickly shelved. For years, the script was one of Hollywood's more popular unproduced movies. Bass said what consumed him about the film was that it was less an account of alcoholism than a contemporary love story. "Alcoholism was just the crisis that happened in this particular marriage," he said. "It could just as easily have been about someone getting cancer or losing a job or the

death of a child or any kind of huge crisis."

Bass, 52, grew up in Los Angeles, the son of a stockbroker. Severe childhood illness — high fevers, stomach pains, respiratory problems — left him bedridden for years, beginning when he was 3. After age 11, the illnesses suddenly stopped.

Married, with two daughters, aged 14 and 10, Bass was a successful entertainment lawyer when he turned to screenwriting full time in his 40s. As midlife crises go, this one has definitely been lucrative. In just a few years, Bass has emerged as one of the most successful and prolific screenwriters in town.

His legal training, he said, has had an impact on his current career. An amazing 17 of his projects are in various stages of development, which leaves many other screenwriters incredulous. On this particular morning, he had already been on the phone and fax with Terry McMillan, with whom he is writing the adaptation of her novel "Waiting to Exhale."

Bass is also working on the update of the classic "Laura," preparing for a research trip to Europe, arranging to discuss a movie about the founding of the International Red Cross and talking with executives about a new film on the life of Mao Zedong.

On the Set With Zhang Yimou

By Thea Klapwald

CHUN CHOU, China — It was on the Chinese eastern seaboard of Shandong Province that the Fifth Generation director Zhang Yimou chose to set the stage for his latest film, "To Live." The very fact that Zhang built a set in the town of Chun Chou was unusual, as the director favored shooting in closed environments, such as houses or compounds.

Despite this subtle warning that "To Live" would be different from his other films, it still came as a great surprise to hear that Zhang had chosen a story of epic proportions for his next movie. Considering that small, intimate tales had brought China's foremost director into his current position, the change was almost as dramatic as the story itself. "To Live" is a tale of one family's struggle to keep body and soul together during the turbulent times from the 1940s to the 1970s.

As with his past films, the beautiful actress Gong Li stars. Zhang discovered her, launched her career and uses her exclusively as his leading lady. Playing her screen husband is Ge You, who gained international attention with his role as an opera aficionado in Chen Kaige's "Farewell My Concubine."

Even before shooting began, the film proved different. Foreign distribution rights were pre-sold — a first for a Chinese film — and commanded more money than Zhang's previous hit, "Raise the Red Lantern." The movie was earmarked for the Cannes film festival from early on.

Although it is expected to make a huge

splash at Cannes, skeptics have said that the similarity between it and "Farewell My Concubine," the 1993 Palme d'Or co-winner at Cannes, is a hindrance to its winning the same prize.

For Zhang, comparisons to anyone else's movies do not seem to be an issue. He is much more concerned with the changes taking place within his own oeuvre.

"When you choose a different kind of story, it demands a different style of shooting," he said. "The difference between this film and the ones in the past is the emphasis on the characters and their relationships. It is much more well-defined; it's much more the central focus of the film as opposed to the events happening to them."

The change was most certainly prompted with his previous film, "The Story of Qiu Ju," which represented a dramatic departure from his previous work. With its documentary-like quality — he used hidden cameras, as well as nonactors — Zhang shied away from his trademark vivid set designs, dramatic colors and sweeping panoramic shots.

"It wasn't like falling off a precipice, exactly," he said, "but in Chinese, we have a saying: 'You see a person first, and then you give them a certain kind of food.' In other words, for each subject matter, there is one suitable way to shoot it."

Zhang also attributed some of his change to the very ordinary fact that he has matured and accrued more filmmaking experience. "Some of the things that used to intrigue me when I was just out of school don't hold as much of an attraction as they used to. As you get older, for me at least, you really get more

involved in people and their emotions, as opposed to how things look," he said.

This does not mean that Zhang has ignored the design of "To Live." If anything, the film is rich in color and beautifully shot but these elements do not overwhelm the story. Like the political events, the visuals take a back seat to the characters. It is clear that these things still take high priority.

Not only has Zhang beefed up the relationship between the characters, but the film is much faster paced and funnier than any of his previous critically acclaimed works: "Red Sorghum," "Judou," "Raise the Red Lantern," and "The Story of Qiu Ju." Humor, Zhang finds, is crucial to the work.

"In the past, the Cultural Revolution was portrayed in only one way — with people shouting slogans. I think my depiction is a truer representation of how ordinary people saw it and lived through it," he said. That is not to say that the film won't be a tearjerker. Make no mistake about that.

By telling the story of what Zhang considers a very ordinary Chinese household, he believes it will be more accessible to Chinese audiences. For a filmmaker who is used to having his films banned at home, this is a big leap. He expects that the emotions he found so intriguing in his characters are what will attract audiences.

"I gave up a lot of projects before I finally got to 'To Live,'" Zhang said. "I am happy with it."

Thea Klapwald is a Hong Kong-based journalist who writes about arts and entertainment.

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BOOKS

OLEANDER, JACARANDA: A Childhood Perceived
By Penelope Lively. 133 pages.
\$20. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by
Jonathan Yardley

IN this slender book Penelope Lively, the author of nearly three dozen novels and children's books, turns her hand to autobiography and meaning that characterizes her fiction. "Oleander, Jacaranda" is an account of her childhood in Cairo and its unhappy termination with the divorce of her parents; more than that, it is about how "the impervious accepting eye of childhood" perceives the world and how in time this unique vision is lost.

"My childhood is no more — or less — interesting than anyone else's," Lively writes. "It has two particularities. One is that I was the product of one society but was learning how to perceive the world in the ambience of a quite different culture. I grew up English, in Egypt. The other is that I was cared for by someone who was not my mother, and that it was a childhood which came to an abrupt and traumatic end."

Lively, an only child, was born in Cairo in 1933; her father "had gone out to Cairo as a very young man to work in the National Bank of Egypt." Her parents appear largely as shadowy figures in this narrative, presumably because they were shadowed in fact. The "center of my existence, my surrogate mother," was Lucy, a woman who served first as nanny and then as governess.

"She was my entire emotional world. I lived alone with her, locked into a reassuring arrangement of solitude and dependence. My parents were satellite figures — occasionally stimulating or provocative, but of a different order. Peering backwards, I cannot really see them. Lucy is vivid. She seems in retrospect to have been ageless; I know now that she was in her thirties."

To today's reader the arrangement will seem odd, but in Cairo in the 1930s it would have been odd had it been otherwise. All proper children of proper British residents of that city were reared by persons other than their parents. That was the way it was done, but it was a shaky reality. Lucy could leave whenever she wished, a dire possibility that loomed in Penelope's mind even if it was no more than an idle threat in Lucy's.

Other aspects of her situation compounded this insecurity. Lively was "significantly alone, thrown onto my own resources of communication with trees and guinea pigs, backed up by a practiced system of internal fantasy"; one requires no advanced degree in psychology to conclude that this is a large measure the breeding ground for the novels to come.

In addition to this, Lively was on

foreign soil. She never really knew precisely who she was, since she was told that she was "English" but the place she called home was Egypt. Lively is able to bring to life "the young child's ability to focus on the moment, to direct attention upon here and now, without the intrusion of reflection or of anticipation." She well knows that those qualities are necessary to successful and happy adult life, but she also understands

that the passage from one means of perception to the other involves loss as well as gain. If all of this suggests that "Oleander, Jacaranda" is full of gloom and self-pity, quite the opposite is the case. No one who knows Lively's wise, quietly humorous novels could imagine that her memoir would be anything except forthright and witty. Its portrait of the Middle East in the 1930s and early

1940s is vivid and, considering the brevity of the book, convincingly detailed. Her assessments of the people who passed through her life are sympathetic but un sentimental, as for that matter is her assessment of herself. She sees herself with clarity as both child and adult, a rare accomplishment indeed.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than
200 bookstores throughout the United States.
Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

| FICTION | | Weeks on list |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 THE CELESTINE PROPHESY, by James Redfield | 1 | 8 |
| 2 "K" IS FOR KILLER, by Sue Grafton | 1 | 8 |
| 3 THE OAT AFTER TOMORROW, by Alan Fokem | 1 | 1 |
| 4 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller | 2 | 20 |
| 5 ACCIDENT, by Danielle Steel | 4 | 10 |
| 6 DISCLOSURE, by Michael Crichton | 3 | 14 |
| 7 THE COURTSHIP, by Dave Wolverton | 1 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 8 SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR BEND, by Robert James Waller | 5 | 25 |
| 9 LOVERS, by Judith Krantz | 8 | 2 |
| 10 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel | 6 | 54 |
| 11 ON DANGEROUS GROUND, by Jack Higgins | 7 | 3 |
| 12 THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr | 10 | 2 |
| 13 THE CAT WHO CAME TO BREAKFAST, by Lorian Jack | 11 | 9 |
| 14 ROGUE WARRIOR II: Red Cell, by Richard Marchand and John Westman | 9 | 7 |
| 15 RIVER GOD, by Wilbur Smith | 13 | 4 |

| NONFICTION | | Weeks on list |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Lynn Taylor | 1 | 50 |
| 2 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett | 2 | 18 |

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| 3 HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland | 3 | 8 |
| 4 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt | 5 | 7 |
| 5 ZLATKA'S DIARY, by Zlata Filipovic | 4 | 6 |
| 6 OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE, by Robert James Waller | 10 | 2 |
| 7 MAKES ME WANNA HOLLER, by Melissa McCall | 6 | 6 |
| 8 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore | 7 | 15 |
| 9 HAVING OUR SAY, by Stephen R. Covey, A. Roger Merrill and Rebecca R. Merrill | 8 | 21 |
| 10 WOULDN'T TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY NOW, by Maya Angelou | 9 | 29 |
| 11 DIPLOMACY, by Henry Kissinger | 1 | 1 |
| 12 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, by Elizabeth Marshall Hall | 14 | 35 |

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| TEEN | 1,579 |
| TEEN | 1,046 |
| 1,608 | 1,485 |
| | 1,497 |

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| Atlanta, Mass. | 115.830 |
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| Atlanta, Mass. | 29.41 |
| Atlanta, Mass. | 0.61 |
| Atlanta, Mass. | 3.382 |
| Atlanta, Mass. | 5.408 |

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| Atlanta, Mass. | 1 |
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| Atlanta, Mass. | 1 |

MARKET DIARY

NAFTA Nations Act To Stabilize Peso

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, Mexico and Canada on Tuesday announced the formation of a multibillion-dollar fund to stabilize the Mexican peso and protect it from onslaughts by global speculators.

The arrangement involves the creation of an \$8.7 billion line of credit for the Mexican central

bank, with most of the money being put up by Mexico's two partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement — the United States and Canada.

Foreign Exchange

The creation of such a fund underscores the degree to which the United States, Canada and Mexico now see their economies as intertwined and consider that currency stability is necessary for steady growth in trade and investment among the NAFTA partners.

The political turmoil in Mexico in recent months has eroded investor confidence in the economy and played havoc with the peso. The peso stood last Tuesday at 3,330 to the dollar, slightly stronger.

This weakness has forced the Mexican government to raise short-term interest rates in order to try to induce people to keep their money in pesos. These rising interest rates then began to interfere with economic growth.

As a result, the NAFTA partners decided it was time to take long-term steps to stabilize the Mexican

currency. The move was announced at a news conference in Washington that involved the top finance officials and central bankers of all three countries. The conference was called to unveil the creation of a consultative group to hammer out economic and financial issues affecting the NAFTA partners.

"To complement the work of the new group, Canada, Mexico and the United States today established a foreign-exchange swap facility," said Lloyd Bentsen, secretary of the U.S. Treasury. "It's a multibillion-dollar reciprocal credit facility in the form of a swap. Its purpose is to promote orderly exchange markets."

The swap facility essentially involves the merging and expanding of three existing lines of credit. These are a \$6 billion credit line between the United States and Mexico, an expanded credit line between Canada and Mexico of \$730 million, and an existing \$2 billion credit line between the United States and Canada.

The idea of such credit lines is that by their mere existence they are supposed to reassure the markets that the peso is backed up by plenty of reserves and thereby stabilize the currency — before any of the credit line actually has to be used.

In dollar trading against other currencies, the U.S. unit closed lower in New York against the Deutsche mark and the yen.

The dollar fell to 1.6758 DM from 1.6758 DM at the Monday

close, amid signs of faster German economic growth. The dollar eased to 102.805 yen from 103.05 yen.

Rally in Bonds Helps Blue Chips Hold Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Bond prices rallied Tuesday and helped blue-chip stocks hold their recent gains after the Labor Department reported the smallest quarterly advance in workers' compensation since 1986.

U.S. Stocks

The surprisingly mild increase left this broad gauge of inflation at 3.2 percent above its level a year ago, the best performance since the government began compiling the cost index in 1982.

As bond prices rose, the yield of the benchmark 30-year Treasury issue fell to 7.10 percent from its closing at 7.15 percent on Monday.

Bond prices rallied on the labor index, lost their gains when the Conference Board announced an unexpected jump in consumer confidence for April, then rallied again.

"Businesses have got their costs

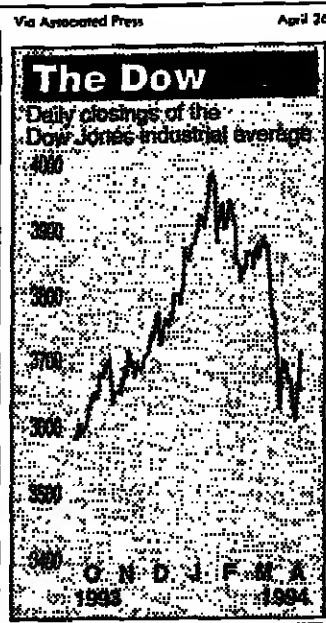
under control and won't be under a great deal of pressure to push through price increases," said Richard S. Peterson, chief economist for Continental Bank, Chicago.

In the stock market, the Dow Jones industrial index fell 6.24 points to 3,699.54. The index had risen 57.10 points on Monday.

Volume rose to 287.99 million shares on the Big Board from 262.24 million shares on Monday, but dealers said that some traders may have held back because major U.S. markets will be closed on Wednesday to observe a day of mourning for Richard M. Nixon, who died last Friday.

Tobacco stocks gained after it was announced that Britain's BAT Industries PLC had agreed to pay \$1 billion in cash for American Tobacco Co., a division of American Brands, which rose 2% to 34%.

(NYT, Bloomberg, AP)



NYSE Most Actives

| Symbol | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| IBM | 104.75 | 104.50 | 104.75 | +0.25 |
| Microsoft | 42.50 | 42.25 | 42.50 | +0.25 |
| Apple | 38.75 | 38.50 | 38.75 | +0.25 |
| Oracle | 27.50 | 27.25 | 27.50 | +0.25 |
| Amazon | 21.75 | 21.50 | 21.75 | +0.25 |
| Yahoo | 18.75 | 18.50 | 18.75 | +0.25 |
| Comcast | 15.75 | 15.50 | 15.75 | +0.25 |
| Verizon | 12.75 | 12.50 | 12.75 | +0.25 |
| AT&T | 10.75 | 10.50 | 10.75 | +0.25 |
| UNION | 8.75 | 8.50 | 8.75 | +0.25 |

NASDAQ Most Actives

| Symbol | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Intel | 35.75 | 35.50 | 35.75 | +0.25 |
| Motorola | 32.75 | 32.50 | 32.75 | +0.25 |
| Qualcomm | 29.75 | 29.50 | 29.75 | +0.25 |
| Lucent | 26.75 | 26.50 | 26.75 | +0.25 |
| 3Com | 23.75 | 23.50 | 23.75 | +0.25 |
| NetScout | 20.75 | 20.50 | 20.75 | +0.25 |
| WorldCom | 17.75 | 17.50 | 17.75 | +0.25 |
| EarthLink | 14.75 | 14.50 | 14.75 | +0.25 |
| OptiNet | 11.75 | 11.50 | 11.75 | +0.25 |
| NetNet | 8.75 | 8.50 | 8.75 | +0.25 |

AMEX Most Actives

| Symbol | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Gold | 12.75 | 12.50 | 12.75 | +0.25 |
| Silver | 10.75 | 10.50 | 10.75 | +0.25 |
| Copper | 8.75 | 8.50 | 8.75 | +0.25 |
| Platinum | 6.75 | 6.50 | 6.75 | +0.25 |
| Palladium | 4.75 | 4.50 | 4.75 | +0.25 |
| Iron Ore | 2.75 | 2.50 | 2.75 | +0.25 |
| Crude Oil | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.75 | +0.25 |
| Natural Gas | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | +0.25 |
| Heating Oil | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.25 | +0.05 |
| Gasoline | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.15 | +0.05 |

Market Sales

| Market | Today | Prev. |
|--------|--------|--------|
| NYSE | 287.99 | 262.24 |
| AMEX | 10.75 | 10.50 |
| NASDAQ | 21.75 | 21.50 |

For investment information
Read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the NYT

Dow Jones Averages

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Indus | 3708.4 | 3718.4 | 3692.9 | 3699.5 | -8.4 |
| Trans | 1914.7 | 1924.7 | 1909.2 | 1914.7 | +1.0 |
| Comp | 1210.5 | 1215.4 | 1205.5 | 1207.4 | +1.1 |

Standard & Poor's Indexes

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Industrials | 592.50 | 591.50 | 592.50 | +0.99 |
| Utilities | 163.00 | 162.50 | 163.00 | +0.50 |
| Finance | 424.00 | 423.00 | 424.00 | +0.99 |
| SP 500 | 427.7 | 426.4 | 427.7 | +0.99 |
| SP 100 | 417.9 | 416.4 | 416.4 | -0.50 |

NYSE Indexes

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Composite | 23.45 | 23.40 | 23.45 | +0.05 |
| Industrials | 23.75 | 23.70 | 23.75 | +0.05 |
| Utilities | 21.00 | 20.95 | 21.00 | +0.05 |
| Finance | 20.49 | 20.44 | 20.49 | +0.05 |

NASDAQ Indexes

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Composite | 761.45 | 759.21 | 761.45 | +2.24 |
| Industrials | 686.2 | 684.8 | 686.2 | +1.4 |
| Utilities | 97.04 | 96.40 | 97.04 | +0.64 |
| Finance | 91.4 | 90.10 | 91.4 | +1.3 |
| Trans. | 74.15 | 73.77 | 74.15 | +0.38 |

AMEX Stock Index

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Composite | 43.30 | 43.07 | 43.30 | +0.23 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 20 Bonds | 120.15 | 120.15 | 120.15 | 120.15 | 0.00 |
| 10 Utilities | 100.15 | 100.15 | 100.15 | 100.15 | 0.00 |
| 10 Industrials | 100.15 | 100.15 | 100.15 | 100.15 | 0.00 |

NYSE Diary

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Advanced | 12.00 | 11.95 | 12.00 | +0.05 |
| Declined | 11.95 | 11.90 | 11.95 | +0.05 |
| Unchanged | 11.90 | 11.85 | 11.90 | +0.05 |
| New Highs | 11.85 | 11.80 | 11.85 | +0.05 |
| New Lows | 11.80 | 11.75 | 11.80 | +0.05 |

AMEX Diary

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Advanced | 12.00 | 11.95 | 12.00 | +0.05 |
| Declined | 11.95 | 11.90 | 11.95 | +0.05 |
| Unchanged | 11.90 | 11.85 | 11.90 | +0.05 |
| New Highs | 11.85 | 11.80 | 11.85 | +0.05 |
| New Lows | 11.80 | 11.75 | 11.80 | +0.05 |

NASDAQ Diary

| Index | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Advanced | 12.00 | 11.95 | 12.00 | +0.05 |
| Declined | 11.95 | 11.90 | 11.95 | +0.05 |
| Unchanged | 11.90 | 11.85 | 11.90 | +0.05 |
| New Highs | 11.85 | 11.80 | 11.85 | +0.05 |
| New Lows | 11.80 | 11.75 | 11.80 | +0.05 |

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| ALUMINUM (HKG) | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 0.00 |
| BRASS (HKG) | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 0.00 |
| COPPER (HKG) | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 0.00 |
| IRON (HKG) | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 0.00 |
| NICKEL (HKG) | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 0.00 |
| ZINC (HKG) | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 1240.00 | 0.00 |

Stock Indexes

| Index | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| FTSE 100 (LFFP) | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 0.00 |
| DAX (LFFP) | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 0.00 |
| Nikkei 225 (LFFP) | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 0.00 |
| Hang Seng (LFFP) | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 0.00 |
| Shanghai (LFFP) | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 0.00 |
| Beijing (LFFP) | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 3148.0 | 0.00 |

Dividends

| Company | Per | Ann | Pov | Rec |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Bank of America | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| JP Morgan Chase | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Wells Fargo | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Citigroup | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of New York | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of Montreal | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of Toronto | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the West | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the South | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the North | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the East | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the West | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the South | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the North | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the East | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |

Stock Split

| Company | Per | Ann | Pov | Rec |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Bank of America | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| JP Morgan Chase | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Wells Fargo | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Citigroup | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of New York | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of Montreal | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of Toronto | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the West | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the South | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the North | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the East | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the West | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the South | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the North | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the East | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |

Stock Split

| Company | Per | Ann | Pov | Rec |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Bank of America | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| JP Morgan Chase | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Wells Fargo | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Citigroup | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of New York | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of Montreal | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of Toronto | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the West | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the South | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the North | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the East | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the West | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the South | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the North | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bank of the East | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Sep | 94.88 | 94.82 | 94.85 |
| Dec | 94.80 | 94.73 | 94.77 |
| Mar | 94.78 | 94.67 | 94.70 |
| Jun | 94.88 | 94.64 | 94.67 |
| Sep | 94.79 | 94.71 | 94.26 |
| Dec | 94.04 | 94.00 | 94.06 |
| Mar | 93.91 | 93.83 | 93.95 |
| Jun | 93.80 | 93.75 | 93.75 |
| Sep | 93.67 | 93.64 | 93.64 |
| Dec | 93.55 | 93.50 | 93.54 |
| Mar | 93.67 | 93.63 | 93.46 |

Est. volume: 193,131. Open Int.: 935,1

LONG GILT (LIFFE)
\$20,000 - w/o a 20bps of 100 pct

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 26, 1994

Quotations supplied by firms listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on net asset value.

The numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regular; (1) - once weekly; (2) - twice weekly; (3) - three times weekly; (4) - four times weekly; (5) - five times weekly; (6) - six times weekly; (7) - seven times weekly; (8) - eight times weekly; (9) - nine times weekly; (10) - ten times weekly; (11) - eleven times weekly; (12) - twelve times weekly; (13) - thirteen times weekly; (14) - fourteen times weekly; (15) - fifteen times weekly; (16) - sixteen times weekly; (17) - seventeen times weekly; (18) - eighteen times weekly; (19) - nineteen times weekly; (20) - twenty times weekly; (21) - twenty-one times weekly; (22) - twenty-two times weekly; (23) - twenty-three times weekly; (24) - twenty-four times weekly; (25) - twenty-five times weekly; (26) - twenty-six times weekly; (27) - twenty-seven times weekly; (28) - twenty-eight times weekly; (29) - twenty-nine times weekly; (30) - thirty times weekly; (31) - thirty-one times weekly; (32) - thirty-two times weekly; (33) - thirty-three times weekly; (34) - thirty-four times weekly; (35) - thirty-five times weekly; (36) - thirty-six times weekly; (37) - thirty-seven times weekly; (38) - thirty-eight times weekly; (39) - thirty-nine times weekly; (40) - forty times weekly; (41) - forty-one times weekly; (42) - forty-two times weekly; (43) - forty-three times weekly; (44) - forty-four times weekly; (45) - forty-five times weekly; (46) - forty-six times weekly; (47) - forty-seven times weekly; (48) - forty-eight times weekly; (49) - forty-nine times weekly; (50) - fifty times weekly; (51) - fifty-one times weekly; (52) - fifty-two times weekly; (53) - fifty-three times weekly; (54) - fifty-four times weekly; (55) - fifty-five times weekly; (56) - fifty-six times weekly; (57) - fifty-seven times weekly; (58) - fifty-eight times weekly; (59) - fifty-nine times weekly; (60) - sixty times weekly; (61) - sixty-one times weekly; (62) - sixty-two times weekly; (63) - sixty-three times weekly; (64) - sixty-four times weekly; (65) - sixty-five times weekly; (66) - sixty-six times weekly; (67) - sixty-seven times weekly; (68) - sixty-eight times weekly; (69) - sixty-nine times weekly; (70) - seventy times weekly; (71) - seventy-one times weekly; (72) - seventy-two times weekly; (73) - seventy-three times weekly; (74) - seventy-four times weekly; (75) - seventy-five times weekly; (76) - seventy-six times weekly; (77) - seventy-seven times weekly; (78) - seventy-eight times weekly; (79) - seventy-nine times weekly; (80) - eighty times weekly; (81) - eighty-one times weekly; (82) - eighty-two times weekly; (83) - eighty-three times weekly; (84) - eighty-four times weekly; (85) - eighty-five times weekly; (86) - eighty-six times weekly; (87) - eighty-seven times weekly; (88) - eighty-eight times weekly; (89) - eighty-nine times weekly; (90) - ninety times weekly; (91) - ninety-one times weekly; (92) - ninety-two times weekly; (93) - ninety-three times weekly; (94) - ninety-four times weekly; (95) - ninety-five times weekly; (96) - ninety-six times weekly; (97) - ninety-seven times weekly; (98) - ninety-eight times weekly; (99) - ninety-nine times weekly; (100) - one hundred times weekly; (101) - one hundred one times weekly; (102) - one hundred two times weekly; (103) - one hundred three times weekly; (104) - one hundred four times weekly; (105) - one hundred five times weekly; (106) - one hundred six times weekly; (107) - one hundred seven times weekly; (108) - one hundred eight times weekly; (109) - one hundred nine times weekly; (110) - one hundred ten times weekly; (111) - one hundred eleven times weekly; (112) - one hundred twelve times weekly; (113) - one hundred thirteen times weekly; (114) - one hundred fourteen times weekly; (115) - one hundred fifteen times weekly; (116) - one hundred sixteen times weekly; (117) - one hundred seventeen times weekly; (118) - one hundred eighteen times weekly; (119) - one hundred nineteen times weekly; (120) - one hundred twenty times weekly; (121) - one hundred twenty one times weekly; (122) - one hundred twenty two times weekly; (123) - one hundred twenty three times weekly; (124) - one hundred twenty four times weekly; (125) - one hundred twenty five times weekly; (126) - one hundred twenty six times weekly; (127) - one hundred twenty seven times weekly; (128) - one hundred twenty eight times weekly; (129) - one hundred twenty nine times weekly; (130) - one hundred thirty times weekly; (131) - one hundred thirty one times weekly; (132) - one hundred thirty two times weekly; (133) - one hundred thirty three times weekly; (134) - one hundred thirty four times weekly; (135) - one hundred thirty five times weekly; (136) - one hundred thirty six times weekly; (137) - one hundred thirty seven times weekly; (138) - one hundred thirty eight times weekly; (139) - one hundred thirty nine times weekly; (140) - one hundred forty times weekly; (141) - one hundred forty one times weekly; (142) - one hundred forty two times weekly; (143) - one hundred forty three times weekly; (144) - one hundred forty four times weekly; (145) - one hundred forty five times weekly; (146) - one hundred forty six times weekly; (147) - one hundred forty seven times weekly; (148) - one hundred forty eight times weekly; (149) - one hundred forty nine times weekly; (150) - one hundred fifty times weekly; (151) - one hundred fifty one times weekly; (152) - one hundred fifty two times weekly; (153) - one hundred fifty three times weekly; (154) - one hundred fifty four times weekly; (155) - one hundred fifty five times weekly; (156) - one hundred fifty six times weekly; (157) - one hundred fifty seven times weekly; (158) - one hundred fifty eight times weekly; (159) - one hundred fifty nine times weekly; (160) - one hundred sixty times weekly; (161) - one hundred sixty one times weekly; (162) - one hundred sixty two times weekly; (163) - one hundred sixty three times weekly; (164) - one hundred sixty four times weekly; (165) - one hundred sixty five times weekly; (166) - one hundred sixty six times weekly; (167) - one hundred sixty seven times weekly; (168) - one hundred sixty eight times weekly; (169) - one hundred sixty nine times weekly; (170) - one hundred seventy times weekly; (171) - one hundred seventy one times weekly; (172) - one hundred seventy two times weekly; (173) - one hundred seventy three times weekly; (174) - one hundred seventy four times weekly; (175) - one hundred seventy five times weekly; (176) - one hundred seventy six times weekly; (177) - one hundred seventy seven times weekly; (178) - one hundred seventy eight times weekly; (179) - one hundred seventy nine times weekly; (180) - one hundred eighty times weekly; (181) - one hundred eighty one times weekly; (182) - one hundred eighty two times weekly; (183) - one hundred eighty three times weekly; (184) - one hundred eighty four times weekly; (185) - one hundred eighty five times weekly; (186) - one hundred eighty six times weekly; (187) - one hundred eighty seven times weekly; (188) - one hundred eighty eight times weekly; (189) - one hundred eighty nine times weekly; (190) - one hundred ninety times weekly; (191) - one hundred ninety one times weekly; (192) - one hundred ninety two times weekly; (193) - one hundred ninety three times weekly; (194) - one hundred ninety four times weekly; (195) - one hundred ninety five times weekly; (196) - one hundred ninety six times weekly; (197) - one hundred ninety seven times weekly; (198) - one hundred ninety eight times weekly; (199) - one hundred ninety nine times weekly; (200) - two hundred times weekly; (201) - two hundred one times weekly; (202) - two hundred two times weekly; (203) - two hundred three times weekly; (204) - two hundred four times weekly; (205) - two hundred five times weekly; (206) - two hundred six times weekly; (207) - two hundred seven times weekly; (208) - two hundred eight times weekly; (209) - two hundred nine times weekly; (210) - two hundred ten times weekly; (211) - two hundred eleven times weekly; (212) - two hundred twelve times weekly; (213) - two hundred thirteen times weekly; (214) - two hundred fourteen times weekly; (215) - two hundred fifteen times weekly; (216) - two hundred sixteen times weekly; (217) - two hundred seventeen times weekly; (218) - two hundred eighteen times weekly; (219) - two hundred nineteen times weekly; (220) - two hundred twenty times weekly; (221) - two hundred twenty one times weekly; (222) - two hundred twenty two times weekly; (223) - two hundred twenty three times weekly; (224) - two hundred twenty four times weekly; (225) - two hundred twenty five times weekly; (226) - two hundred twenty six times weekly; (227) - two hundred twenty seven times weekly; (228) - two hundred twenty eight times weekly; (229) - two hundred twenty nine times weekly; (230) - two hundred thirty times weekly; (231) - two hundred thirty one times weekly; (232) - two hundred thirty two times weekly; (233) - two hundred thirty three times weekly; (234) - two hundred thirty four times weekly; (235) - two hundred thirty five times weekly; (236) - two hundred thirty six times weekly; (237) - two hundred thirty seven times weekly; (238) - two hundred thirty eight times weekly; (239) - two hundred thirty nine times weekly; (240) - two hundred forty times weekly; (241) - two hundred forty one times weekly; (242) - two hundred forty two times weekly; (243) - two hundred forty three times weekly; (244) - two hundred forty four times weekly; (245) - two hundred forty five times weekly; (246) - two hundred forty six times weekly; (247) - two hundred forty seven times weekly; (248) - two hundred forty eight times weekly; (249) - two hundred forty nine times weekly; (250) - two hundred fifty times weekly; (251) - two hundred fifty one times weekly; (252) - two hundred fifty two times weekly; (253) - two hundred fifty three times weekly; (254) - two hundred fifty four times weekly; (255) - two hundred fifty five times weekly; (256) - two hundred fifty six times weekly; (257) - two hundred fifty seven times weekly; (258) - two hundred fifty eight times weekly; (259) - two hundred fifty nine times weekly; (260) - two hundred sixty times weekly; (261) - two hundred sixty one times weekly; (262) - two hundred sixty two times weekly; (263) - two hundred sixty three times weekly; (264) - two hundred sixty four times weekly; (265) - two hundred sixty five times weekly; (266) - two hundred sixty six times weekly; (267) - two hundred sixty seven times weekly; (268) - two hundred sixty eight times weekly; (269) - two hundred sixty nine times weekly; (270) - two hundred seventy times weekly; (271) - two hundred seventy one times weekly; (272) - two hundred seventy two times weekly; (273) - two hundred seventy three times weekly; (274) - two hundred seventy four times weekly; (275) - two hundred seventy five times weekly; (276) - two hundred seventy six times weekly; (277) - two hundred seventy seven times weekly; (278) - two hundred seventy eight times weekly; (279) - two hundred seventy nine times weekly; (280) - two hundred eighty times weekly; (281) - two hundred eighty one times weekly; (282) - two hundred eighty two times weekly; (283) - two hundred eighty three times weekly; (284) - two hundred eighty four times weekly; (285) - two hundred eighty five times weekly; (286) - two hundred eighty six times weekly; (287) - two hundred eighty seven times weekly; (288) - two hundred eighty eight times weekly; (289) - two hundred eighty nine times weekly; (290) - two hundred ninety times weekly; (291) - two hundred ninety one times weekly; (292) - two hundred ninety two times weekly; (293) - two hundred ninety three times weekly; (294) - two hundred ninety four times weekly; (295) - two hundred ninety five times weekly; (296) - two hundred ninety six times weekly; (297) - two hundred ninety seven times weekly; (298) - two hundred ninety eight times weekly; (299) - two hundred ninety nine times weekly; (300) - three hundred times weekly; (301) - three hundred one times weekly; (302) - three hundred two times weekly; (303) - three hundred three times weekly; (304) - three hundred four times weekly; (305) - three hundred five times weekly; (306) - three hundred six times weekly; (307) - three hundred seven times weekly; (308) - three hundred eight times weekly; (309) - three hundred nine times weekly; (310) - three hundred ten times weekly; (311) - three hundred eleven times weekly; (312) - three hundred twelve times weekly; (313) - three hundred thirteen times weekly; (314) - three hundred fourteen times weekly; (315) - three hundred fifteen times weekly; (316) - three hundred sixteen times weekly; (317) - three hundred seventeen times weekly; (318) - three hundred eighteen times weekly; (319) - three hundred nineteen times weekly; (320) - three hundred twenty times weekly; (321) - three hundred twenty one times weekly; (322) - three hundred twenty two times weekly; (323) - three hundred twenty three times weekly; (324) - three hundred twenty four times weekly; (325) - three hundred twenty five times weekly; (326) - three hundred twenty six times weekly; (327) - three hundred twenty seven times weekly; (328) - three hundred twenty eight times weekly; (329) - three hundred twenty nine times weekly; (330) - three hundred thirty times weekly; (331) - three hundred thirty one times weekly; (332) - three hundred thirty two times weekly; (333) - three hundred thirty three times weekly; (334) - three hundred thirty four times weekly; (335) - three hundred thirty five times weekly; (336) - three hundred thirty six times weekly; (337) - three hundred thirty seven times weekly; (338) - three hundred thirty eight times weekly; (339) - three hundred thirty nine times weekly; (340) - three hundred forty times weekly; (341) - three hundred forty one times weekly; (342) - three hundred forty two times weekly; (343) - three hundred forty three times weekly; (344) - three hundred

[illegible]

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FINISHED WITH THE NEW TRACK FILE

EUROPE

Marriage Video Style: STET and Bell Atlantic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — STET SpA and Bell Atlantic Corp. announced Tuesday an agreement to develop interactive multimedia projects in Italy and other markets.

Analysts said the deal could be beneficial to both companies, offering Bell Atlantic an important foothold in the expanding European interactive television business, while providing STET, Italy's state-controlled telecommunications giant, a powerful partner in potentially lucrative video services combining phone lines and television.

The companies refused to discuss financial details of the transaction.

Among the services envisioned are those enabling customers to use a telephone and television link to

order movies and conduct transactions such as paying bills or buying airline tickets. A test is scheduled for 2,000 households in Italy in November.

STET shares rose 210 lire, to 6,235 (\$3.88) in Milan, while late in the day on Wall Street, Bell Atlantic shares were down 30 cents, at \$53.125.

The first part of the agreement will allow Bell Atlantic to purchase up to 49 percent of Servizi Multimediale Interattivi SpA, or STREAM, STET's interactive multimedia services group.

STREAM will develop TV services and provide programming in Italy, then expand into other countries such as Argentina and Greece where STET is also established.

STET, or Societa Finanziaria Telefonica per Azioni, is Italy's telecommunications holding company

and is 53 percent-owned by the state industrial holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, known as IRI.

Bell Atlantic provides phone service in the United States for six East Coast states and the District of Columbia.

"While it's starting fairly small, Bell Atlantic's move outside the U.S. with interactive media has the potential to be very large," said John Culver, a telecommunications analyst with the Duff & Phelps brokerage house in Chicago.

The Italian government has approved a sweeping restructuring of the country's telecommunications sector which will group STET with IRI's other telecommunications subsidiaries under a new company, Telecom Italia, by the end of September.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Banesto Offers Branch System For Santander

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — Banco Santander, which became the largest bank in Spain by buying Banco Espanol de Credito SA, will sell the troubled bank's industrial assets but keep its retail business intact, Emilio Botin, the president of Banco Santander, said Tuesday.

Mr. Botin said the combination would redefine the Spanish banking industry by giving Santander the domestic profile it has lacked because of its focus on international investments.

The purchase of Banesto was a historic opportunity for us," Mr. Botin said. "If we had not made this deal, within three years, Santander would have been stronger outside of Spain than at home. We would have been more of a merchant bank than anything else."

Santander, which receives more than 42 percent of its profits from foreign investments, on Monday paid 313 billion pesetas (\$2 billion) for a 73.45 percent stake in Banesto, which had been the fourth-largest bank in Spain until its near-collapse in December.

"Banesto is worth what we paid for it yesterday," Mr. Botin said, adding that the acquisition offered a "unique opportunity." Santander bought Banco de Bilbao-Vizcaya and the state-controlled Argenta to gain control of Banesto.

The purchase turns Santander into Spain's premier bank holding company, with assets of 17.06 trillion pesetas, 3,588 branch offices and a combined client base of 4.5 million people.

"This operation has rewritten the map of Spanish banking," Mr. Botin said.

A spokesman for Argenta, which submitted the lowest bid in the competition, said it would continue to look for other investment opportunities for the 270 billion pesetas it currently holds in excess liquidity.

"If the auction were to be held again tomorrow, we would have bid the same price for Banesto," said Manuel Bueno, a spokesman for Argenta.

Like Santander, Argenta has few retail branch networks, with only 1,500 in the country,

so the fit with Banesto might have been better for it than Banco de Bilbao-Vizcaya.

"BBV's bid was more defensive — to keep market share — than anything else," said Mariano Colmenero, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in Madrid. "They will have now to be more aggressive and take advantage of Santander's being busy coping with the merger."

He said he thought BBV would concentrate on developing new products to take mar-

This operation has rewritten the map of Spanish banking.

Emilio Botin, president of Banco Santander.

ket share away from Santander. But other analysts said there was more to the Banesto sale than the issue of retail branches.

"The theme of extra branches is not sacred," said Juan Cueto, at Madrid-based Ibersecurities. "Argenta is getting into telephone banking and other ways of selling products. Huge branch networks mean huge fixed costs."

Investors apparently shared that sentiment, sending Santander shares down 7.8 percent Tuesday, to 5,710 pesetas.

As part of the purchase agreement, 13.45 percent of Banesto's shares were bought at the nominal price of 400 pesetas each. They will be resold to shareholders at the same price, leaving the final cost to Santander of 280 billion pesetas.

Part of that cost will be paid with an 89-billion-peseta rights offering in Banco Santander, for which a prospectus was filed Tuesday with the National Securities Commission.

Mr. Botin said that while Santander may eventually sell part of its stake in Banesto, it would retain at least 40 percent, or 10 percent more than is required by the purchase agreement.

Exports Spur Profit At Hoechst

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, Germany's largest chemicals company, said Tuesday that profit rose 16 percent in the first quarter and full-year earnings would rise for the first time in the current decade.

Analysts said the larger-than-expected profit rise provided evidence the recession-hit chemicals sector was recovering. Hoechst said improved business abroad and the effect of cost-cutting programs in previous years had caused the improvement.

Pretax profit rose to 506 million Deutsche marks (\$301.3 million) in the first quarter, up from 436 million DM in the corresponding period last year and considerably above analysts' forecasts ranging from 475 million to 495 million DM.

Sales climbed 10 percent in the quarter, to 237 million DM, with foreign sales climbing 13 percent and domestic sales rising less than 1 percent.

Wolfgang Hilger, the chairman, said at the annual meeting that profit should improve this year even though more spending on structural measures would be necessary.

The company's profit has fallen each year since 1989. It tumbled to 429 million DM last year from a high of 1.17 billion DM in 1989.

Mr. Hilger, who is being succeeded as chairman by Jürgen Dornmann, coo finance director, said the economy had started to pick up in the last few weeks. "The main impulses are coming from abroad and from all indications they will continue," he said. "It will be exports that bring Germany out of recession."

Hoechst shares closed Tuesday at 346.50 DM, up 11.30 DM. Rivals BASF AG and Bayer AG posted similar gains with Bayer scheduled to issue first-quarter profit Wednesday and BASF on Thursday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Alzko Nobel Profit Surges

Alzko Nobel NV announced that profit rose 30 percent, to 281 million guilders (\$148.68 million), in the first three months of 1994, its first quarterly report since Nobel Industries AB was acquired by Alzko in February, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Amsterdam.

The company said that winter storms in the United States and Europe boosted sales of Alzko salt operations, a major producer of road salts. Sales rose 9 percent, to 5.78 billion guilders, in the quarter.

Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2200 | 3500 | 2800 |
| 2100 | 3400 | 2700 |
| 2000 | 3300 | 2600 |
| 1900 | 3200 | 2500 |
| 1800 | 3100 | 2400 |
| 1700 | 3000 | 2300 |
| 1600 | 2900 | 2200 |
| 1500 | 2800 | 2100 |
| 1400 | 2700 | 2000 |
| 1300 | 2600 | 1900 |
| 1200 | 2500 | 1800 |
| 1100 | 2400 | 1700 |
| 1000 | 2300 | 1600 |
| 900 | 2200 | 1500 |
| 800 | 2100 | 1400 |
| 700 | 2000 | 1300 |
| 600 | 1900 | 1200 |
| 500 | 1800 | 1100 |
| 400 | 1700 | 1000 |
| 300 | 1600 | 900 |
| 200 | 1500 | 800 |
| 100 | 1400 | 700 |
| 0 | 1300 | 600 |

Very briefly:

- **Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB** reported a first-quarter operating profit after loan losses of 1.38 billion Swedish kronor (\$175 million), compared with a loss of 608 million kronor a year earlier; loan losses fell to 1.55 billion kronor from 2.9 billion, and SE Banken recorded gains worth 650 million kronor, primarily from asset sales.
- **IBM Deutschland GmbH's** net loss deepened to 582 million Deutsche marks (\$346 million) in 1993, a result of recession and restructuring, but the International Business Machines Corp. unit expects a profit in 1994.
- **Varta AG**, the German battery manufacturer, said lower sales, pressure on prices and currency fluctuations pushed it into last year and forced it to suspend its dividend; its after-tax loss on continuing operations was 646,000 DM, after a 50.3 million DM profit in 1992.
- **Meridien**, Air France's hotel chain, said it prefers the bid for it by Forte PLC to those from Accor SA and Kempinski, Lufthansa AG's hotel chain; the Air France board is to decide the winning bid on Thursday.
- **PSA Peugeot Citroen SA** decided to rejoin the European Car Manufacturers Association; PSA left the industry group in 1991, complaining that the other automakers were taking too soft a line on Japanese competition.
- **Tarmac PLC**, Britain's largest homebuilder, narrowed its pretax loss to £43.1 million (\$64 million) in 1993 from £350.3 million in 1992.

Bloomberg, AFP, AFP

Arbed Aims to Break Even

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — Arbed SA, the Luxembourg steel company that is Europe's fifth-biggest, said Tuesday that it hoped to break even this year after suffering a heavy loss in 1993.

Arbed had already reported a loss of 5.7 billion Luxembourg francs (\$165 million) for last year, which it confirmed Tuesday.

The chief executive, Joseph Kinsch, said Arbed aimed to break even in 1994, "but for that we must

have an active recovery in markets in the second half."

Sales of long products slumped by 3 billion francs and those of flat products fell 4 billion francs in 1993. Mr. Kinsch said this year flat-steel products have improved in the European Union, and also in the United States and some other export markets.

In long products the recovery has been "hesitant," particularly in France and the Netherlands.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Question Is: What Did Shell Sell?

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Tuesday that the sale of an Asian asset would mean a windfall for its second-quarter earnings. But the world's largest oil company would not say exactly what it had sold, citing a confidentiality agreement with the buyer.

Royal Dutch/Shell said the sale would increase earnings by £350 million (\$525 million).

The group said one of its operating companies had "disposed of a nonoperating asset in the Far East." Profit on the sale is about 12 percent of the \$5 billion in 1993 net profit for the group, which is held 60 percent by Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and 40 percent by Shell Transport & Trading Co.

Jon Barnden, a Shell spokesman in London, said the company had disposed of much about the asset sale as it had to under London stock exchange regulations. He said Royal Dutch/Shell had signed a secrecy agreement with the purchaser, and thus would not disclose what was sold, who purchased it, the price or the date of sale.

In London, Shell shares closed up 3 pence at 728 pence a share. In Amsterdam, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. shares finished up 2.50 guilders at 207.50 guilders (\$109.90) a share.

Mr. Barnden said the sale did not involve the troubled Showa Shell Sekiyu refining and marketing operation, a Japanese joint venture company, which was hit by a \$1 billion loss from currency trades last year.

Some analysts speculated that since it was described as nonoperating, the asset in question may be real estate, or an undeveloped mine, oil or natural gas field.

Royal Dutch/Shell has assets scattered around the Far East, from an oil exploration company in Vietnam to a lubricants business in Taiwan to chemical plants in South Korea. It does business in China, Japan, Laos, Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"There is a lot of money and assets in this group that have yet to come out," said Peter Spring, an analyst at Henderson Crosthwaite Institutional Brokers.

ADS: Internet's Commercial Tolerance Has Its Limits

Continued from Page 9

bulletin boards in the world. It created special software that sent the ad to roughly 6,000 bulletin boards. Transmission took just an hour and a half on Monday night a week ago.

The ad informed people that the United States was about to conduct a lottery to issue 55,000 permanent resident visas. People responding to the offer of free information received a six-page description and an offer by the firm to handle the paperwork, Mr. Canter said.

But posting a message that is off a board's subject is a serious breach of network etiquette — and adver-

tisements are particularly unwelcome. The offense is sure to get the perpetrator and anyone viewed to have helped out showered with angry messages, or "flamed," in the Internet argot.

Jeff Wheelhouse, system administrator of Internet Direct, a Phoenix company that Canter & Siegel paid for Internet access, said he arrived at work last Tuesday morning to find hundreds of messages taking his company to task for allowing the ad to go out.

Other messages were flooding in to the law firm, so many, Mr. Wheelhouse said, that Internet Direct's computer crashed more than

a dozen times. On the grounds that the firm had abused its privileges, Mr. Wheelhouse revoked Canter & Siegel's account. "They took 15 or 20 years of Internet tradition and said the hell with it," he said.

But mail kept arriving. Internet Direct stored almost 30,000 messages on magnetic discs. Mr. Wheelhouse said, leading Canter & Siegel to threaten the company with a lawsuit if the messages were not turned over.

Out on the net, thousands of people were outraged, though here and there was grudging respect for what was seen as the firm's diabolical thoroughness.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 100 | High | Low | Latest | Change |
|----------|------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----|------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| 100 | 90 | 80 | IBM | 3.4 | 3.4 | 22 | 2224 | 204 | 209 | 205 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Microsoft | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15 | 1500 | 130 | 135 | 132 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Apple | 0.5 | 0.5 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Oracle | 0.2 | 0.2 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Sun | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8 | 800 | 60 | 65 | 62 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Northern Telecom | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15 | 1500 | 120 | 125 | 122 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | WorldCom | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Verizon | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | AT&T | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15 | 1500 | 120 | 125 | 122 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Qwest | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Sprint | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | WorldNet | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Comcast | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Time Warner | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15 | 1500 | 120 | 125 | 122 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | News Corp. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Disney | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Paramount | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Warner Bros. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Universal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Twentieth Century Fox | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12 | 1200 | 100 | 105 | 102 | + |
| 100 | 90 | 80 | Columbia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 1000 | 80 | 85 | 82 | + |
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Fujitsu and Sun Are to Jointly Develop Chips

TOKYO — Sun Microsystems Inc. and Japan's Fujitsu Ltd. said Tuesday that they would coordinate their development of new microprocessors for Sun's popular line of workstation computers.

The agreement, under which the partners will invest at least \$500 million, represents a response by Sun to a wave of new, powerful microprocessors from competitors that have threatened to overtake its line of so-called Sparc chips.

It could be bad news for other companies, such as Texas Instruments Inc., that are independently developing their own Sparc designs.

Fujitsu, Japan's largest maker of computers, has been shifting its focus from big machines to workstations and personal computers as customers increasingly move to networks of smaller computers.

The Sparc is a member of the family known as reduced-instruction-set computing microprocessors. RISC chips, rather than being individually versatile, allow designers to simplify the instructions given to a computer and thus increase its performance relative to conventional, complex-instruction-set chips.

Until now, Sun and Fujitsu have designed Sparc microprocessors in competition with each other, in line with Sun's strategy of widely licensing its technology and then competing on price and performance.

However, the companies said they have agreed to coordinate plans for future generations of Sparc chips. That will allow them to focus their investments with a complementary lineup.

"By working together, we can produce the same number of chips and cover more space," said Kenneth Pelowski, Sun's director of worldwide corporate alliances.

Sun has long insisted that competition among Sparc-chip designers would lead to the highest-performing chips for its workstation customers.

"What you see is that the model has been modified to fit the economics of producing modern microprocessors, which cost tens of millions of dollars," a Sun vice president, William Raduchel, said.

For Fujitsu, the cooperation with Sun will allow a reduction in chip-related research and development expenditures by focusing its efforts more carefully. It will lay the groundwork for greater future cooperation with Sun, a senior executive vice president, Mikio Ohtsuki, said.

It also will give Fujitsu a better understanding of Sun's technology.

Japanese Indicators Resume Bearish Mode

TOKYO — Japan's leading index of economic indicators plunged to 45 points in February, reversing a brief recovery in January, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

The index, which foreshadows future trends in the economy, had risen to 63.6 points in January, rising above 50 for the first time in eight months. A reading above 50 indicates an expanding economy.

The decline came as the outlook for raw materials inventories, machinery orders and housing starts turned negative in February after showing positive signs in January.

Commercial building starts were negative for the second month in a row, while the employment outlook was grim for the eleventh consecutive month.

On the positive side, shipments of durable goods strengthened for the first time since August 1993. Corporate profits and inventories of finished goods were positive for the second month in a row and commodity prices were positive for the third consecutive month.

An agency official said the overall economy was not improving even though business sentiment was. The index is nevertheless widely expected to recover in March, buoyed by factors supporting business at the end of the fiscal year.

Business leaders say Japan's economy, which has been in a slump for roughly three years, will still have to overcome some daunting problems.

"One of my greatest concerns is the high yen," said Norio Ohga, president of Sony Corp. "If we manufacture everything overseas to avoid the high yen, Japan's economy will decline further."

Because the high yen makes Japanese products uncompetitive and U.S. goods cheap in Japan, Washington has been seen favoring an increase in the currency's value as one measure to combat its trade deficit with Japan.

Studios Focus on China U.S. Film Industry Is Talking Deals

Los Angeles Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — In its quest for new markets, the U.S. movie industry sees a potential mother lode in China, where a growing economy and more than 1 billion citizens offer the world's biggest untapped entertainment market.

All of the major studios are in discussions with the Beijing government over ways to crack the market, which has been largely closed to the outside world because of the Communist regime's rigid policies.

The latest initiative is currently under way. Robert Daly and Terry Semel, the co-chairmen of Warner Brothers Inc., quietly traveled to China for the first time last week to explore everything from theater construction and direct movie distribution in satellite television and a theme park.

But executives warned that a gold strike would not come quickly or easily.

Michael Williams-Jones, president of United International Pictures, the overseas distribution arm for the Universal, Paramount and MGM/UA studios, said the effort could take 10 years. "The potential, as everyone recognizes, is virtually unlimited," he said. "But it would be quite foolish for anyone to look for instant gratification."

One long-running complication is film piracy. The Motion Picture Association of America estimates that \$50 million in movie revenue alone is lost each year to illegal China-based sales. Jack Valenti, the president of the association, is lobbying the U.S. trade office to turn up the heat on Beijing.

"China is our highest priority in the world for combating intellectual piracy, and the Chinese have done absolutely zero enforcement of whatever the copyright laws they have," Mr. Valenti said. "They are also probably the major source of the worldwide production of illegally pirated laser disks exported throughout Asia."

Strict quotas on imports, high entertainment taxes, low ticket prices and a shortage of movie screens that are up to modern standards also complicate Hollywood's plans to colonize China. Only a small percentage of people live in cities and are considered regular filmgoers. Sources estimate that less than 8,000 screens are up to U.S. standards, and the average ticket price is said to be around 50 cents.

But Mr. Valenti and others said they saw promising signals coming from the China Film Export and Import Corp., a government agency.

The industry also took it as one promising sign when UIC, a theater chain whose partners include MCA Inc. and Paramount Communications Inc., recently received permission to build a Western-style multiplex movie theater in Shanghai. Variety also reported last month that China has agreed in a 60/40 revenue split with foreign distributors on at least 10 movies a year, after previously paying a low, flat fee for films allowed into the country. That is a significant development for distributors, who previously collected only \$50,000 per title.

"China is very receptive to investment," said Tom Pollock, the chairman of MCA's motion picture division. "There's no question it will become one of the biggest markets in the world. The only question is when."

Many in the industry took it as a promising sign that Mr. Daly and Mr. Semel were personally participating in the Warner trade mission.

"The fact that Bob and Terry went there indicates a significantly more aggressive posture among the studios," said one Warner affiliate. While Warner declined comment, others said Mr. Daly and Mr. Semel were primarily looking to forge alliances with local partners, as they have in some other overseas markets like Japan, rather than make direct investments.

Bill Mechanic, who recently became the president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., said his company was naturally interested in China but had yet sent a task force there. Mr. Mechanic previously headed Buena Vista International and was responsible for the Walt Disney Co. forging a distribution network overseas.

"There is a lot of interest in the marketplace and it's attracting a lot of people — distributors and theater groups — looking for that pot of gold," Mr. Mechanic said. "But it's a very difficult country to do business in right now."

Taiwan Cable TV is Polishing its Image

Taipei — STAR TV says its new movie channel in Taiwan will be funny, sexy, exciting and unpredictable. And that seems to be a good description of the country's cable television industry.

STAR TV, the Asian satellite broadcaster in which Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. bought a 64 percent stake last year for \$525 million, launched its bilingual STAR Movies channel in Taiwan on April 20. Most of the cable operators who will carry it got their start by illegally wiring apartment buildings and broadcasting pirated videos with amateur equipment.

After years of unsuccessfully trying to close the illegal operators, the government legalized the industry last year.

"One of the purposes of the legislation is we got them on the surface," said Chang Chingren, an official in the Government Information Office. "Before we didn't know where they were."

Mr. Chang said about 350 of Taiwan's 570 cable operators ran professional operations. But even the name of the operator that STAR chose as its Taiwan agent reflects the industry's illegal roots. Cable Four Communications Co. was named for Fourth Channel, the term coined to describe the underground television stations that completed with Taiwan's three government-connected legal stations.

One is majority owned by the ruling Nationalist Party, another by the provincial government and the third by the Education and Defense ministries.

Lin Chong-liang, the head of Cable Four, admitted the name was "quite funny, but all of our shareholders used to be illegal operators."

Mr. Chang said the industry would probably need another three to five years to clean up its reputation. "We don't have sufficient regulations, we don't have qualified systems operators and there is not enough programming," he said.

At least 20 percent of the programs broadcast had to be domestically produced, Mr. Chang said.

Legalizing the industry meant cable operators would invest more money, making them less likely to risk that investment by breaking regulations, he said.

It also meant the operators would have fixed addresses. In the past, some operators just rented apartments and ran cables out of windows to nearby buildings. They played a cat-and-mouse game with the police, who would cut cables only to have the operators broadcasting again several hours later after severing the lines.

Mr. Chang said the government hoped to eventually raise the number of operators to 250.

Survey Research Taiwan Ltd., which installs electronic devices in 500 Taiwan homes to conduct viewer surveys for the industry, said about 55 percent of Taiwan's 5.4 million households have cable.

China Says State Sector Is Dragging Economy

BEIJING — China's economy, despite several years of rapid growth, is still woefully inefficient, the People's Daily said Tuesday in an editorial that painted a grim picture of the state sector.

"Raising economic efficiency has become a must if China is to keep its economy developing in a sustained, rapid and healthy way," the Communist Party newspaper said, singling out weak state enterprises in particular.

Output of state enterprises rose by just 2.2 percent in the first quarter from the corresponding period in 1993, while that of the collective sector rose 32.1 percent, official figures showed. Nearly half of state companies posted losses in the first quarter, up from 34.2 percent in the comparable period of 1993. Losses amounted to 15.7 billion yuan (\$1.8 billion), up 79.7 percent from a year ago.

Inefficiency is being fueled by the country's current economic structure, the editorial said, citing low growth in farmers' incomes, which restricts the development of rural markets, and in sales of industrial products.

At the same time, various bottlenecks have severely restricted movement of raw materials and finished products.

To raise efficiency, it is essential to upgrade equipment, strengthen scientific and technological research and improve management policy, the editorial said.

The People's Daily told the story of the Italian company Merloni Finanziaria SpA, which has nine joint ventures in China that produce up to a third of the country's refrigerators, as a cautionary tale to hammer home the message about lumbering state companies.

It noted that the fortunes of Merloni's nine ventures varied sharply and that three are now among the market leaders while three others are posting losses.

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Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1994

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS MEETING EVER ORGANIZED IN CHINA.

The 1994 China Summit Meeting has been convened by the International Herald Tribune (IHT) and the State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems (SCRES) and will be held in Beijing on May 11-12, 1994.

CONFIRMED CHINESE PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier Li Lanqing, State Councillor and Minister of SCRES Li Tieying, Chairman of the State Commission for Economics and Trade Wang Zhongyu, Minister of Finance Liu Zhongli, Minister of Foreign Trade Wu Yi, Mayor of Shanghai Huang Ju, Chairman of China Securities Regulatory Committee Liu Hongru, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China Chen Yuan, and 140 CEO's of P.R.C. state-owned enterprises.

CONFIRMED FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, Director General of GATT Peter Sutherland, Managing Director of the World Bank Ernest Stern, Former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, President and CEO of Asea Brown Boveri Percy Barnevik, President of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group Ronald Woodard, Chairman and CEO of Caltex Petroleum Corporation Patrick Ward, Chairman of Peregrine Investments Holdings Philip Tose.

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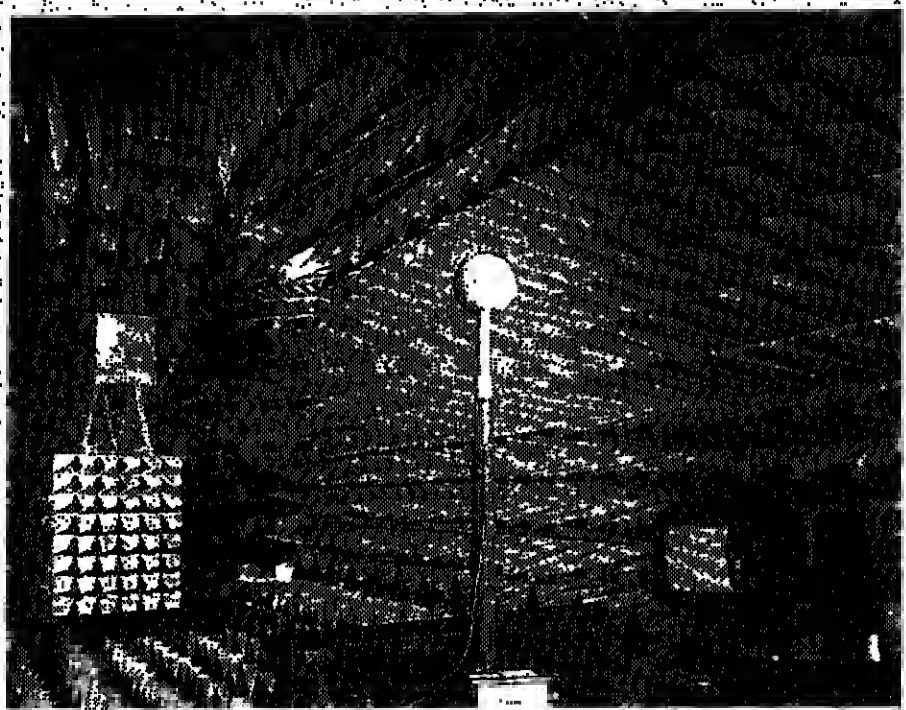
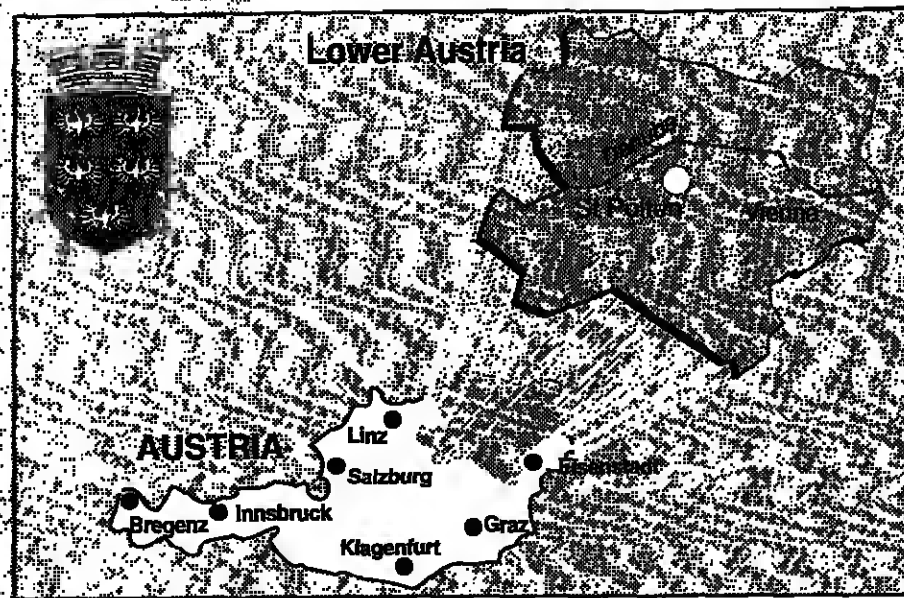
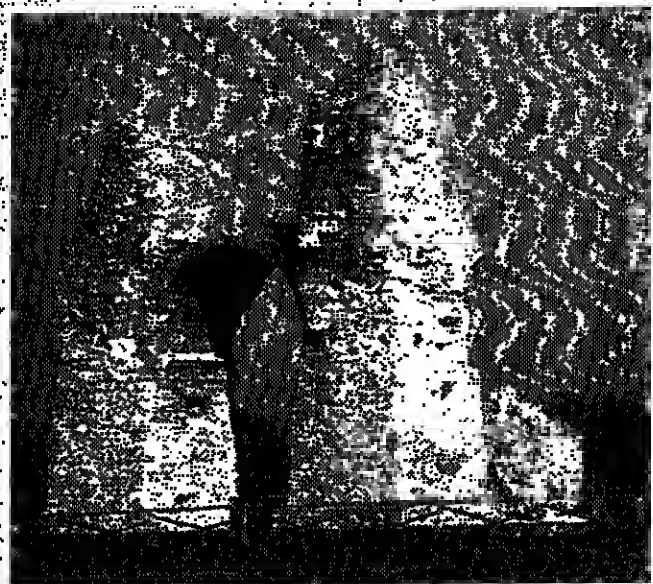


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ADVERTISING SECTION



Perspectives on a region (clockwise from upper left): the Vienna International Airport at Schwechat; St. Pölten's new cultural complex, which will open between 1997 and 2000; ruins of the Habsburg triumphal arch at Carnuntum; Dürnstein on the Danube, where Richard the Lion-Hearted was once held captive; state-of-the-art research centers are found throughout the region.

Lower Austria

Austria's largest federal province is experiencing a major transformation. In parallel with the opening-up process in neighboring Eastern Europe, Lower Austria has acquired a new capital, St. Pölten, the oldest city in the country. The economy is gaining a significant boost through a well-orchestrated promotion scheme, from which foreign investors are also profiting. "Regionalization" means that all sectors of the province, not only the main urban agglomerations, stand to benefit equally. The transport situation, although difficult, is improving. Tourism, in the mountains and on the plains, continues to expand. And cultural activities are flourishing as never before.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 'CORE' REGION FOR EUROPE

Born in 1946, Erwin Pröll has been Landes-hauptmann (governor) of Lower Austria since October 1992. With a doctoral degree in agrarian science, he entered provincial politics in 1980, becoming in turn financial councillor and deputy provincial governor. He is keenly interested in environmental matters and is president of the European Association for Village Renewal. He was interviewed earlier this month at the Lower Austrian Landhaus, the present seat of administration in the heart of Vienna.

When you assumed office 18 months ago, you said it was your aim to "reposition" Lower Austria. What did you mean by this?

My idea is that we should develop into a core region for Europe by regaining the position we once had in Europe and exercising a "bridge" function between the countries of the European Union and the new democratic countries of the former Eastern bloc. Historically speaking, we are predestined to fulfill this role, especially in the Danube region. Thanks to the dismantling of the Iron Curtain, we have a new significance, too, as a business/economic location. Many international companies choose the eastern region of Austria — that is to say, Lower Austria — to service the countries of Eastern Europe and the market there. The great attraction is

that whereas no one knows how the new "democracies" will develop during the next five, 10 or 20 years, Lower Austria is politically calculable. And every investor naturally seeks security. Lower Austria offers this security as well as convenient proximity to these markets.



Erwin Pröll, governor of Lower Austria.

Since your inauguration, you have repeatedly spoken of Lower Austria as a "delicatessen" for Europe. Does this apply solely to food and drink?

No, not exclusively, but that too. You see, we have a "product" that is in endless demand: an extremely varied countryside where real recreation is possible, with everything from a warm Pannonian steppe-climate in the east to a bracing mountain climate in the foothills of the Alps. And since this will be of increasing importance in the future, we are developing tourist possibilities

according to a plan that extends well into the next century. At the same time, we are determined to respect the limits within which tourism can be managed, and not to overstep these or endanger the landscape. We are naturally eager that our neighbors over the border should benefit from this, too.

And have you already established contacts with the Czech Republic?

Yes. Only last month, we concluded an agreement in Brno (the Moravian capital) on a working program covering tourism and infrastructural measures (particularly communications), and later this year, I will be making an official visit to Prague. I must add, though, that there are a few problems because the degree of investment varies considerably from one side of the frontier to the other. And there are also some difficulties caused by [the nuclear power plants at] Temelin and Dukovany.

What about Slovakia?

As regards Slovakia, there is a major difficulty: traffic. We must assume that the mobility of our eastern neighbors will grow as their prosperity increases, so that we must get the increasing flood of passengers and freight off the roads and onto the rails. So far, however, there is no adequate train connection from Bratislava to Vienna, although all the forecasts say that in this region the Vienna-Bratislava axis will become the most prosperous traffic route.

What do you see as the effect on agriculture of the eastern "opening" and of probable future membership in the European Union?

Initially setbacks, with our fruit and vegetable suppliers being pushed out of the market, but eventually I expect new expansion for milk and cheese producers in our mountain regions. And there will be enormous possibilities for our vintners since their wines are among the best in the world.

In two years' time, when

Austria celebrates its millennium, you will no longer be sitting in Vienna but working out of a modern administrative building in St. Pölten.

That's correct, but the historic Landhaus will be retained as our shop window in Vienna. On the other hand, relocating the provincial government and diet to St. Pölten is a tremendous opportunity to emancipate ourselves from the federal capital. Notwithstanding all the problems involved, I am optimistic.

FROM HERE TO THERE

The new geopolitical situation in which Lower Austria finds itself as a result of the opening of state borders to the north and east has given rise to many transport problems.

Some of these can be solved at the provincial level, but most will require intensive cooperation at the regional, federal and international levels. The challenge is to cope with the exploding volume of road, rail and air traffic while at the same time causing the least possible harm to the environment.

Lower Austria bears the brunt of heavy road traffic into and out of Vienna. Whereas expressways have been opened in the west and south, those in the other directions are incomplete.

The province's rail network is extensive, covering 2,100 kilometers (1,304 miles), but less than fully efficient, partly because of terrain difficulties. The scenicly beautiful Semmering-

pass line in the south of the province is unsuitable for the increased amount of freight traffic anticipated (including container and piggy-back transport), but the alternative of building a tunnel under the Semmering is prohibitively expensive. Along the West Railway

Vienna airport to handle around 12 million passengers per year by 2000

line from Vienna to St. Pölten (66 kilometers), plans for a high-performance route must first overcome massive objections from the residents of the rich agricultural plain it would divide.

Best equipped to cope with the expanding volume of traffic forecast is Vienna International Airport (VIE) at Schwechat. This is not only Lower Austria's largest job-provider (employing

around 9,400 permanent staff), but a farsighted enterprise that, long before the corrosion of communism in Eastern Europe, set itself the task of becoming the "Airport of the New Europe."

The airport's projected transit population in 2000 will be 11 to 12 million passengers per year, compared with 7.2 million in 1993. A generous expansion scheme for the airport's facilities is well under way, and only last month work was started on Pier West, which will have 12 convenient passenger boarding "fingers" set to go into service in 1996. VIE is especially well-placed to handle traffic (people and cargo) from major East European cities such as Odessa, St. Petersburg, Kishinev and Timisoura.

The one traffic artery not being used to full capacity is the Danube. Experts consider that use of the river could be increased 10-fold, but the investment required would be considerable.

INDUSTRIAL, BUSINESS AND SERVICE PARKS GIVE PROVINCE A COMPETITIVE EDGE

Ever since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, Lower Austria, which for over 40 years held a fringe position as the outpost of Western values in Central Europe, has been repositioning itself as a "European Region of the Future."

It is a major undertaking, the necessity for which can be traced back even further: to the time when the country's monarchy collapsed in 1918.

Between the two World Wars, the whole of Austria drifted from one economic crisis to another. The province of Lower Austria (predominantly devoted to agriculture and forestry) was forced to be content with serving as the breadbasket for the former Imperial capital, Vienna, from which it

had been formally split apart in 1922.

During the war, severe damage was caused by Allied bombing of Nazi-German armament industries in the erstwhile federal province that had been relegated to the status of a "Lower Danube Gau." After liberation, things only got worse when the whole of Lower Austria was incorporated into the Soviet occupation zone.

Twelve years after restoration of full sovereignty through the 1955 State Treaty, an Anglo-American poet was able to write in, and about, Lower Austria: "Quiet now but awaiting... with unwelcome visitors, violation, scare and scream, the scale of battle: Turks have been here."

Boney's legions, Germans, Russians, and no joy they brought. — from "Prologue at Sixty" by W.H. Auden.

The race was on to catch up economically, but the 400 kilometer (248.5 mile) long border with what was

cently higher than growth at the national level.

The symbolic destruction of the Iron Curtain in 1989 marked a turning point in the destiny of Lower Austria, which could once again consider itself the "heartland" of Central Europe and even of

Technological and industrial parks have opened

then Czechoslovakia cut off the northern and eastern of Lower Austria from their traditional hinterland. By the mid-1980s, however, the province was recording an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent, signifi-

cantly higher than growth at the national level. The region again became a meeting point between East and West, opening opportunities for exchanges not only of goods and services but also of ideas, creativity and information.

To promote this development, an industrial "settlement and regionalization" company, ECO PLUS, was called into being. Its task was defined as enlarging the variety of the region by supporting innovative projects and thus strengthening Lower Austria's economic, cultural and social dynamism.

Richard Plitzka, ECO PLUS Director, described the organization's task as "helping the regions to help themselves, so as to avert the inherent danger of all development being centralized in and around the new capital, St. Pölten."

The largest single sector in which ECO PLUS is engaged is that of industrial settlement, which has so far involved the creation and management of six industrial, business and service parks all over the province.

The oldest and biggest is at Wiener Neudorf, only a short distance away from Vienna to the south. More than 280 companies, including many subsidiaries of international companies, have established themselves here, finding Wiener Neudorf a convenient base for servicing adjacent countries to the north and east.

The newest of these parks is in Ennsdorf at the western extremity of the province, with its own harbor on the Danube.

ECO PLUS is also involved in a trans-border park, ACCESS, at Gmünd-Ceske Velenice to the northwest. Its aim is to make optimal use of the respective business advantages of Austria and the Czech Republic. At ACCESS, emphasis is placed on the promotion of completely new companies,

and the same is true at Wiener Neustadt, the largest town in the east of the province, where a Regional Innovation Center (RIZ) has been set up.

This is what might be called a technology park, modeled on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Ernest Gabmann, Lower Austria's economic councillor, says that the aim of RIZ is to help small to medium-sized companies that are unable to put sufficient money into research and development on their own.

There is still a long way to go, Mr. Gabmann admits, since, without a full university, there is a shortage of academics in Lower Austria. This means that a cultural climate of interest to management must be established so that the right sort of people will be attracted to the region.

"I am nevertheless convinced," Mr. Gabmann says, "that Austria plays an important role in Europe. The province's own industrial settlement company ECO PLUS can provide investors with interesting locations for their enterprises, either in fully infra-structured industrial, business and service parks or in individual country locations, while giving comprehensive advice on all matters relating to establishing an enterprise here."

ECO PLUS itself, which operates from headquarters in Vienna, offers free consultation with detailed information on suitable locations and the availability of financial benefits for companies from abroad. It will also help in a search for joint-venture partners.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Size: 19,170 square kilometers (the largest of Austria's nine federal provinces, with the largest area under cultivation)
Farmland: approximately 10,500 square kilometers
Forests: approximately 6,800 square kilometers
Industrial enterprises: approximately 1,000
Population: 1.47 million
Capital: St. Pölten (population 50,000)
Current administrative seat: Vienna
Other major towns: Klosterneuburg, Mödling, Wiener Neustadt
Highest elevation: Schneeberg (2,075 meters; around 7,000 feet)
Main river: Danube
Health resorts: 12 (in-

cluding Baden, Puchberg, Semmering)
Nature reserves: 24
Abbeys and monasteries: 10
Fortresses, castles and ruins: 59
Museums and permanent exhibitions: 165

Information: Lower Austrian Information Office, Heldenschieß 2, A-1014 Vienna
Tel: (43 1) 5333114

ECO PLUS Betriebsanstellung und Regionalisierung, Niederösterreich Ges.m.b.H., Lugatz 1, A-1011 Vienna
Tel: (43 1) 5137850-0



The Main Square in downtown St. Pölten, an example of the city's baroque architecture.

ST. PÖLTEN – OLD CITY, NEW CAPITAL

For 65 years, Lower Austria suffered the indignity of not having its own capital.

Although Lower Austria received a separate constitution in 1921, its conservative administration stayed in predominantly socialist Vienna. A seemingly endless series of obstacles (inter-war recession, Nazi-German occupation, the post-liberation struggle for full Austrian independence) prevented the matter from being addressed.

A halfhearted attempt was made in the 1960s to set up an administrative center for Lower Austria just beyond the Vienna city limits, at Maria Enzersdorf. Construction was begun, but the move was never made. Only the provincial power utility, now EVN, actually settled into the so-called "Südstadt" structure.

A further two decades of dithering followed before a referendum was called in 1986, which showed a clear majority in favor of the establishment of a separate Lower Austrian capital. A relative majority chose St. Pölten, with its suitable geographical position at the center of the province and good transport infrastructure, as the best location. But where to put a complete new administration in this beautiful but rather small baroque city?

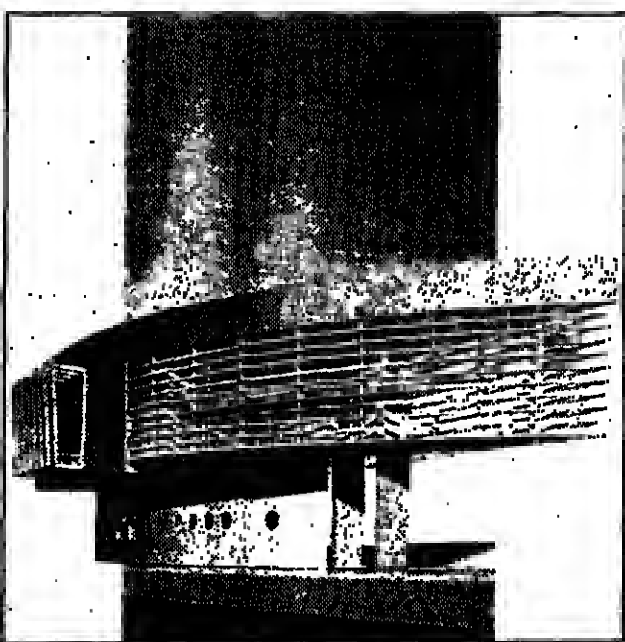
An independent planning body, in the shape of a limited-liability company called NO Plan, was set up to define projects. These were,

broadly, divided into a "governmental district" and a "cultural district" to be built adjacent to the existing town on a 20-hectare (49.4-acre) site along the banks of the capricious River Traisen, a tributary of the Danube to

the historic old town, which distinguishes the design from all the others submitted.

Even the sensitive mayor of St. Pölten, Willy Gruber, forever anxious to stress the historic character of his city

No taxpayer funds are being used for the new center



Lower Austria's new government building will open in 1996.

the north. A series of architectural competitions ensued, with the top prize for a design of the *Landhaus* (seat of provincial government) going to the architect Ernst Hoffmann.

NO Plan Chairman Norbert Steiner points out "the excellent relationship with

(which has a municipal charter dating from 1159), admits that "the structure and quality of St. Pölten's economy have undoubtedly improved with its installation as provincial capital," adding, "I see it as my goal to retain the town's charm and simplicity."

Construction work on what is now the biggest aboveground project in Austria, costing an estimated 5 billion Austrian schillings (\$420.1 million) began in September 1992 and, according to Mr. Steiner, is "well ahead of schedule in the governmental district, thanks in part to clement winter weather, so that the opening can be assured for 1996, the Austria Millennium anniversary year."

Although the main components of the Cultural District, accounting for one-fifth of the total budget and including a festival hall, will also be completed as foreseen (between 1997 and 2000), some additional features, such as the provincial museum, may have to be delayed until the beginning of the next century.

Whatever happens, though, says the finance director of NO Plan, Josef Ladenbauer, "Not a single schilling of taxpayers' money will be used to foot the bill. The financing is being done by selling valuable Lower Austria-owned property and real estate in Vienna, and by dedicating proceeds from the privatization begun in 1989 of EVN, Energieversorgung Niederösterreich, and other provincial enterprises."

Overall investment, up to the year 2005 and including numerous housing projects for the expected influx of 3,000 civil servants and the staff of new enterprises in the St. Pölten area, are estimated at 23 billion Austrian schillings.

TOURISM: FROM CANOEING TO CULTURE

If the weather is good, the Viennese take it for granted that they can slip off for a short holiday to the Vienna Woods [which are almost entirely in Lower Austria]; conversely, holiday-makers in Lower Austria know that they always have Vienna to fall back on if the weather turns bad," says Günter Weghofer, the province's direc-

tor of tourism. The fact is that Lower Austria – which accounts for nearly one-quarter of Austria's territory

an unspoiled environment, well off the beaten tourist track, yet there is sufficient variety for energetic plea-

More luxury hotels are opening

and is itself almost half the size of the whole of Switzerland – is the perfect place for "gentle" tourism. There is plenty of room for those seeking peace and quiet in

sure-seekers and, above all, for culture fans. And, there are increasing numbers of luxury hotels and fine restaurants.

As Ernest Gabmann,



Schönbühel castle on the Wachau stretch of the Danube is one of many historical landmarks.

Lower Austria's provincial councillor, expressed it in his recently published "Tourist Image for Lower Austria 2001." "I am convinced that we have considerable tourism potential lying fallow that we ought to cultivate."

It is not difficult to combine an active open-air vacation – canoeing on the Thaya River in the north of the province, for instance, or riding at Zwettl in the "Waldviertel" (forest district) – with cultural activities such as attending a hobby course (in pottery or woodcarving, for example) at Litschau, or visiting the permanent "From Mayerling to Sarajevo" exhibition at Artstetten Castle on the Danube.

This, in its turn, is an inducement to take a Danube Steamship Company (DDSG) trip through the Wachau valley on whose terraced vineyards nearly half of Austria's wine is produced.

Also on the Danube, but farther downstream toward Vienna, stands Klosterneuburg, which is not only the seat of a world-renowned Wine Research Institute, but also the site of a striking abbey, which was founded by the province's patron, Saint Leopold, and which houses the gilded enamel Verdun Altarpiece.

Lower Austria

'MARK OSTARRICHI': AUSTRIA PREPARES TO CELEBRATE ITS MILLENNIUM IN 1996

Along with its efforts to attract investors to Lower Austria, ECO PLUS has included in its regionalization policy the promotion of cultural projects

A Danube festival has been created

with tourist potential in widely separated parts of the province. Between 1986 and 2006, an annual sum of 350 million Austrian schillings (\$29.4 million) will be made available for the promotion of such projects.

The biggest development so far in this sector has been work on transforming the former Roman settlement at Carnuntum, 40 kilometers (24.8 miles) east of Vienna,

into an archaeological park. The significance of Carnuntum can be judged from the fact that in its heyday during the first and second centuries A.D., it had as many inhabitants (50,000) as present-day St. Pölten and, according to the archaeologist in charge of the project, Werner Jobst, was, together with Aquincum (Budapest), the "departure-point for the history of the central Danube region as well as seat of the governor of Upper Pannonia."

Celebrating its 800th anniversary this year, Wiener Neustadt was originally a frontier fortress guarding against Magyar incursions. During the late Middle Ages, it prospered considerably as the residence of

Hapsburg Emperor Friedrich III, whose motto was "AEIOU." ("Austria erit in orbe ultima," or "Austria will survive until the end of the world"). It subsequently became the burial place of his son, Maximilian I, who had strengthened the Inner Austrian duchies, including what is now Lower Austria.

Also in 1994, throughout the summer, the charming 800-year old town of Weitra in the northwestern Waldviertel (forest district), will be hosting a large historical exhibition in the former Kuenring fortress devoted to the ancient aristocratic Fürstenberg family, renowned for its patronage of the arts in Middle Europe for many centuries.

At the eastern extremity of

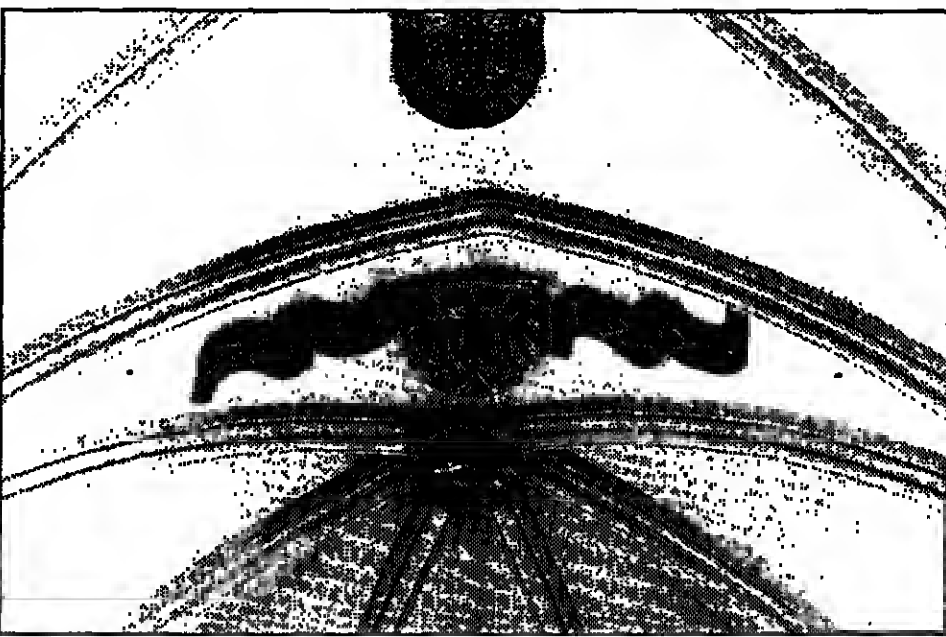
the province, the beautifully restored Schloss Hof, within driving distance of Vienna, has a nostalgic show entitled "Seafaring Power Austria – The Austro-Hungarian Navy from the Invention of the Steam Engine to the End of the Monarchy." Appropriately enough, the palace was the seat of the Imperial and Royal Naval Academy during World War I.

As Liese Prokopp, the deputy governor of Lower Austria, said last month: "In recent years, the atmosphere for cultural activities has become less hospitable. The new challenges that have arisen in Europe and the international situation have therefore been made the incentive for an active cultural policy on the part of Lower

Austria." With this in mind, the province has launched the Danube Festival.

This year's main event, devoted to theater and dance in the town of Krems, has a decidedly universal theme: "Life is a Laugh." Bulgarians will be participating in the festival, which will be held from June 17 to July 2.

Celebrations of the really big event of the century in Lower Austria are also being prepared: The 1,000th anniversary in 1996 of the first written evidence of "Mark Ostarrichi" (the Eastern Marchland, i.e., Austria). The document found in the market town of Neuhofen an der Ybbs will be duly honored when the time comes.



Emperor Friedrich III's motto was inscribed on Wiener Neustadt Cathedral in 1467.

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FRESH BUSINESS FOR EUROPE.

Vienna International Airport offers you connections to more than 110 destinations world-wide, 22 of which will comfortably take you to eastern Europe. Shortest possible transfer-times and short distances free your schedule from delays and mad rushing. That's why managers travelling via Vienna International Airport arrive at their destination more refreshed every day.



VIC Vienna International Airport

SPORTS

Mariners Snap Bosox Streak
As Johnson Outduels Clemens

The Associated Press
As long as he has Ken Griffey Jr. on his side, Randy Johnson always stands a good chance against Roger Clemens.

Johnson outpitched Clemens in only the second matchup between the strikeout ace, and the Seattle Mariners beat visiting Boston, 4-2, Monday night, stopping a six-game winning streak by the Red Sox.

Griffey, as usual, feasted on Clemens's fastballs. Griffey went 3-for-3 with a solo homer off Clemens, which put Griffey 15-for-33 (.455) with two home runs in his career against the pitcher.

"You know you're not going to get a lot of runs when you play against Roger," Johnson said. "It's just that much more important to bear down and not give up runs yourself."

Johnson pitched a five-hitter and struck out nine. Clemens gave up six hits in seven innings.

Clemens, who beat Johnson 7-1 on May 31, 1992, in their only other meeting, hurt himself with an error that led to two unearned runs in the third inning.

With the bases loaded, one out and the game scoreless, Eric Anthony hit a high bouncer in front of

the plate. Clemens got to the ball in time to make a play at the plate, but fumbled it.

"The clank I made at home plate killed me," Clemens said. "I had it all the way—it hit me in the palm of the glove."

Brewers 13, White Sox 4: Teddy Higuera went for his second consecutive win in the last three seasons for Milwaukee, while the Cy Young winner Jack McDowell struggled again for Chicago at home.

Kevin Seitzer, who drove in three runs, and Alex Diaz each had four of the Brewers' season-high 18 hits.

Yankees 11, Angels 1: In New York, Matt Nokes hit a grand slam and drove in five runs, and Paul O'Neill went 5-for-5 as the Yankees romped over California for their sixth straight triumph.

Nokes played only six innings because of a sore right hand. Before he left, he had hit his sixth career slam and added an RBI groundout.

Orioles 8, Athletics 6: Cal Ripken grounded a two-run double for the only hit during a four-run rally in the sixth inning that sent Baltimore over visiting Oakland.

The Orioles took advantage of

five walks by Steve Karsay and John Briscoe in the sixth, and Ripken doubled off Billy Taylor for a 7-6 lead.

Mike Mussina set down 18 straight batters after giving up six runs in the first two innings.

Royals 4, Blue Jays 3: Jeff Montgomery got his first save of the season when Toronto's Pat Borders grounded into a disputed double play that ended the game in Kansas City.

Paul Molitor homered twice for the Blue Jays, including an inside-the-park shot in the first inning off David Coe. The Royals came back to take the lead against Dave Stewart, who struck out 10.

Toronto put runners on first and third with one out in the ninth. Borders hit a grounder that shortstop Greg Gagne bobbled, but still managed to turn into a double play. Blue Jays manager Cito Gaston, who announced before the game that he was appealing a three-game suspension for bumping an umpire on April 15, cooled that. Borders beat the rally.

Twins 9, Indians 7: Dave Winfield tied Ted Williams for 22nd place on the career doubles list with 525, helping Minnesota score five times in the seventh inning.

The Twins hit two doubles, four of them in the seventh inning. Matt Walbeck drove in three runs.

SCOREBOARD

NFL Team-by-Team Draft

Players listed by round, position, school and overall pick in parentheses:
Arizona Cardinals—1. Andre Miller, St. Louis (101); 2. Chuck Smith, St. Louis (102); 3. Shelly Long, St. Louis (103); 4. Andrew Johnson, St. Louis (104); 5. John Elway, St. Louis (105); 6. Eric England, St. Louis (106); 7. Perry Carter, St. Louis (107); 8. Jeffery Thomas, St. Louis (108); 9. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (109); 10. Frank Thomas, St. Louis (110); 11. Alton Smith, St. Louis (111); 12. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (112); 13. Frank Thomas, St. Louis (113); 14. Alton Smith, St. Louis (114); 15. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (115); 16. Frank Thomas, St. Louis (116); 17. Alton Smith, St. Louis (117); 18. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (118); 19. Frank Thomas, St. Louis (119); 20. Alton Smith, St. Louis (120); 21. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (121); 22. Frank Thomas, St. Louis (122); 23. Alton Smith, St. Louis (123); 24. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (124); 25. Frank Thomas, St. Louis (125); 26. Alton Smith, St. Louis (126); 27. Anthony Thomas, St. Louis (127); 28. 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Barcelona's Goal Is Goals

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Heart Problem Forces Holyfield To Quit Boxing

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Evander Holyfield, diagnosed with a congenital heart condition, announced his retirement from boxing on Tuesday, four days after he lost the world heavyweight title to Michael Moorer.

Holyfield's personal physician, Dr. Ronald Stephens, said the condition was diagnosed after Holyfield lost a 12-round decision to Moorer on Friday night in Las Vegas.

But the doctor said the condition was not life threatening.

"Mr. Holyfield fought this fight in heart failure and it's an absolute miracle he could fight this fight for 12 rounds in this condition," he said. "It's hard enough to fight in perfect condition."

In a conference call, Stephens said Holyfield could live a normal, active life, but he could no longer box.

Stephens said the condition, diagnosed as a noncompliant left ventricle, prevented sufficient oxygen from being pumped to Holyfield's muscles and body tissues.

"The left ventricle squeezes but does not fill up normally," Stephens said.

Holyfield, a two-time heavyweight champion, made the decision to quit the ring as soon as he knew the results of tests taken Monday at Crawford Long Hospital of Emory University in Atlanta.

"I feel pretty good now," Holyfield said on Tuesday. "I've recovered a little bit. I'm happy in one way. At least I know what the problem is."

Holyfield said that for about two years, he had had a fatigue problem and had recovered too slowly from fights.

"When the doctor told me what the problem was, it just clicked," Holyfield said on the conference call.

The doctor, a general surgeon, said the condition was undetectable until it was discovered after the Moorer fight that Holyfield had a kidney condition caused from dehydration and strenuous exercise.

"You treat that condition with massive fluid replacement, and that's when we determined Evander had a heart problem because his heart couldn't han-

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Charlie Ward, the all-American quarterback from Florida State and Heisman Trophy winner, was not among the 222 players taken in the National Football League draft.

It was only the third time that had happened to the winner of college football's most prestigious award, which was created in 1935.

The only other Heisman winners who were bypassed were running backs — Mike Rozier of Nebraska in 1984 and Peter Dawkins of Army in 1989. Rozier had already signed with the upstart U.S. Football League and eventually played in the NFL. Dawkins faced a U.S. Army court-martial.

Ward also is listed among the better college basketball point guards and is likely to be taken in the National Basketball Association draft in June. That was the main reason cited in the NFL for the lack of interest in Ward.

"It's a situation he has presented himself," said Green Bay's general manager, Ron Wolf. "No one is really sure how important football is to him."

But the Minnesota Vikings said they would offer a contract to Ward. Warren Moon's only backups are Gino Torretta — the 1992 Heisman winner — and Brad Johnson. Neither has thrown a pass in an NFL game.

"Whether or not he accepts it, that's up to Charlie Ward," Coach Dennis Green said. "A free-agent contract is not very lucrative, but what it gives him is an opportunity. He's interested in the opportunity to play in the National Football League, then he'd have that chance. If not, then he'd move on and we would also."

Ward completed 69.5 percent of his passes for 3,032 yards and 27 touchdowns while throwing just four interceptions last season, when he led the Seminoles to their first national title.

The 6-foot (1.82-meter), 185-pound (82-kilogram) Ward holds several Atlantic Coast Conference records, including the highest career completion percentage (62.3) and most touchdowns passed in a season.

On Monday, he said he was "not really frustrated."

"I have done everything I could possibly do to get drafted by the NFL," he said. "Now the NBA draft is coming up and I have a chance to prove myself that sport. The Lord is going to guide me in the right direction. The NFL has given me the first step to see what my options are."

"I'm not going to worry about where I'm going because I've got my degree," he added. "I can always fall back on that and get good job. Maybe I'll be the first Heisman Trophy winner who plays in the NBA."

(NYT, AP, W)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOLZANO, Italy — Russia crushed the surprise qualifier Britain 12-3, in its first game, at the world hockey championships on Tuesday but came out of it with little idea of their prospects against the favorites, Sweden and Canada.

Eleven different members of the former "Red Machine" scored against a highly experienced British team that was little more than cannon fodder.

"We didn't do everything we could," said the coach, Boris Mikhailov. "But every game helps us improve the team. I was very happy with the result."

The Russian side was strengthened by a clutch of National Hockey League players who should help avoid a repeat of the embarrassing performances by the young Olympic team in Lillehammer.

That squad finished out of the medals for the first time in the history of teams from the former Soviet Union.

Soviet squads had dominated the world championships since 1961

But with the breakup of the Soviet Union, defections to the NHL sapped the once invincible Soviet squad.

The British, playing in their first championships in almost 30 years, keeled over and started sinking as

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

soon as Vyacheslav Bezukladnikov, who plays for the Russian champion, Lada Togliatti, tapped home a rebound in the third minute.

Igor Fedulov and Ilya Byakin added quick goals and after Britain's Terry Kurtenbach fired home after a defensive mistake, Andrei Kovalenko, Valeri Bure and Sergei Berzin completed a devastating six-goal burst in just 12 minutes.

Berezin's goal was a soft effort that crawled through the legs of the goalie, Jon McCrone.

"It's the first time we've faced a side like Russia," said the British chief coach Alex Dampier. "The team were so nervous at first they

didn't know what to do with themselves."

The Russians slacked off in the second period, exerting themselves only to score twice in 24 seconds through Sergei Shendelev and Igor Ulanov, before picking up the pace again in the third.

Valeri Kaminsky, Eduard Gorbachev, Alexei Yashin and Bure added goals in what rapidly degenerated into a practice game for the Russians, who beat Sweden 3-1 to win the title last year under the banner of the United Team.

At one stage in the third period, the Russian defense seemed to fall asleep, allowing Patrick Swayze and Kevin Conway to score two goals in 35 seconds.

Canada, which beat Italy 4-1, on Monday, was to face Austria later Tuesday, and the Czech Republic was to meet France.

On Monday, the U.S. team beat France 5-1, in Alpha di Canazei. Bill Lindsay scored two goals and Scott Young, John Lilley and Patrick Neaton added goals.

(Reuters, AP)

The Associated Press

It appears the Pittsburgh Penguins need not worry Mario Lemieux to score goals to win a playoff game.

Even though Lemieux failed to score for a third straight game, the Penguins managed to beat the Washington Capitals, 3-2, Monday

period to put the Capitals up 2-1. Shawn McEachern had Pittsburgh's other goal.

Devils 5, Sabres 3: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Claude Lemieux scored in the third period to break a tie for the Devils, pushing Buffalo to the brink of elimination.

Lemieux, who has struggled all season, was the catalyst for New Jersey, scoring twice and setting up two goals by John MacLean, the last an empty-netter with 7 seconds to play.

Stephane Richer had the other Devils' goal, and Martin Brodeur made 17 saves.

Canadians 2, Bruins 1: In Boston, Kirk Muller scored with 17:11 gone in overtime and Patrick Roy stopped 60 shots for Montreal.

Muller banked a rebound off a Patrik Briston shot over prober Boston goalie Ron Casey.

John "Big Red" Smith set the game into overtime for Montreal when he tied it with 5:01 left in the third period.

[illegible]

OBSERVER

Unfiltered Communism

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The little girl ran up and sat on her grandfather's lap, saying, "Dear, dear Granddaddy, tell me how it was in your days."

"Well," said the old fellow, leaping from his rocker and hurrying the child across the room into a faraway sofa, "in the old days you could let your dear little grandchild sit on your lap and not have to worry about being locked up for child abuse."

The little girl whimpered, not because of the brutal de-lapization, but because she had hoped her grandfather would speak of less modern subjects. She was tired of hearing about incest and safe sex and just saying no.

These were important things for a child to know, and she was glad she lived in a time when everybody was willing to tell her all about them. Still she had the child's primate, still she had the child's primate, still she had the child's primate. Her grandfather's dear old heart was sorely touched by the tear coursing down his granddaughter's cheek. "Would you like to hear about the bad people who lived in the old days?" he asked.

The child clapped her hands in glee, which set the old man off into one of those flights of tedious reminiscence about which his doctors had warned him, pointing out that in a society that was armed to the teeth, threatening people with death by boredom could be counterproductive to longevity.

"Granddaddy," she asked, "are you retrieving repressed memories about the old days?"

The old fellow knew the child had him. He didn't hate her for it. Not her. It was the whole dismal post-Communist age he hated. Ever since Communism collapsed the country had been drifting. Just joggling like Clinton refusing to be beastly to thugs. No real menace. Nothing but smokers to satisfy the national addiction to nightmares.

Yes, he had retrieved an awkward memory. In this new day and age, he had better consider what to say when avenging congressmen asked, "Are you now or have you ever been a smoker?"

"My sweet," said he to his granddaughter, "I have an exciting tale to tell you. You see, my dear, when I was a smoker for the FBI —"

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

trolling his temper. What were they doing to American kids nowadays? All that money for education and they couldn't come up with a half-way decent menace to replace the great old Communism of his day.

"We had real menaces in our day, honey," he said. "Communists. They had to be rooted out before they destroyed us."

"Don't you think sidestream smoke is just as bad as Communists?" asked the little girl, with a disturbing inflection in her voice that reminded him of something from the old days.

Yes, that was it: It was that same gallows-trap inflection he remembered investigating congressmen using when they asked potentially dangerous Americans if they didn't think Communism was the most rotten idea ever born.

Bad things had always happened to people who said no to questions asked in that voice. So instinctively he told his darling granddaughter, "There is nothing more dangerous these days than sidestream smoke, sweetheart, and anybody who resists doing what they may be necessary to root it out ought to be —"

The child looked at him in dismay. She'd heard of repressed memory. All the kids were talking about it, and some were already repressing tons of memories so they would have some good ones to retrieve later when midlife crisis sent them into therapy.

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NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

A Final Manuscript From Albert Camus

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Inside a mud-stained briefcase found near the site of the car crash that killed Albert Camus on Jan. 4, 1960, were 144 pages of almost indecipherable handwriting that made up the first draft of the early chapters of a novel based closely on his life.

His widow, Francine, decided against publication. Camus had won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1957, but at the time of his death at the age of 46 he was on poor terms with Jean-Paul Sartre and other Left Bank luminaries, and she feared publication of the rough text would expose him to more attacks.

But today leftist intellectuals no longer rule the roost in Paris. And confident the work in progress would interest students of the author of "The Stranger" ("L'Étranger"), "The Plague" ("La Peste") and other modern classics, Camus's daughter, Catherine, has published it under the title "The First Man" ("Le Premier Homme").

"My father would never have allowed publication of a first draft because he often did three, four, six versions of his works," she said. "But when I read the text, I thought it was a unique document because it was autobiographical, so I decided it should be published."

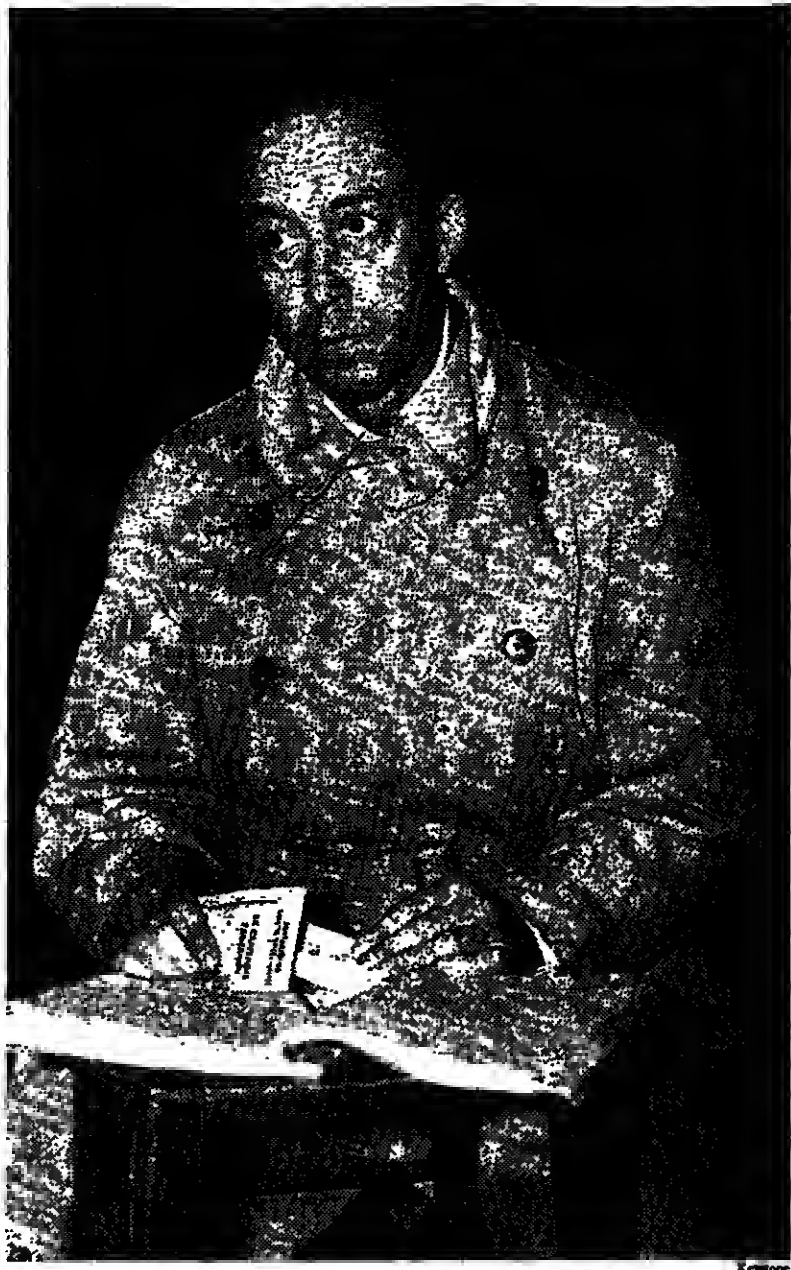
What she did not anticipate, though, was that the book would stir such excitement. Not only has it been acclaimed by most critics and prompted long magazine articles about Camus's life, but also since its publication by Editions Gallimard early this month it has already sold 100,000 copies.

"It is difficult to open these pages today without feeling a special emotion," Florence Noiville, Le Monde's literary critic, wrote. "Like a sculptor who leaves his handprint in the earth, Camus seems to be everywhere present, behind each dot, each addition, each change."

Catherine Camus, a 48-year-old lawyer, has kept as near as possible to the original manuscript, adding only punctuation where necessary. Yet the book still took three years to prepare because her father's scribble was so difficult to read. Even now, there are some gaps in the text where a word remained illegible.

Its very unpolished and unfinished state, though, provides rare insight into how the most widely read French author of the 20th century went about his work, writing his first draft quickly by hand, making corrections as he went along and filling the margins with observations about possible alternatives.

The book itself is clearly autobiographical, but its form is a novel about a poor French family living in Algeria from the



Camus, who often worked in the theater, supervising a rehearsal in Paris.

time of Camus's birth in 1913 until it is torn apart by a war of independence in the late 1950s. Writing in the third person, Camus gives himself the name Jacques Cormery.

When he died, though, he had covered only the first 14 years of his life, with a loose section called "Search for the Father" (Recherche du Père) poignantly evoking his struggle to fill "the terrible vacuum"

left when his father was killed in the first battle of the Marne in 1914, when Albert was just a year old.

He describes how decades later he, or rather the character Jacques Cormery, visited his father's grave. "He read the two dates, 1885-1914, and calculated: 29 years old. Suddenly, he was struck by a thought that made him shudder. He was 40 years old. The man buried beneath this tomb-

stone, and who had been his father, was younger than him."

Many French critics have remarked that "The First Man" reveals the more personal side of an author better known for his detachment.

"For the first time, he lets his feelings speak," Roger Grenier, the author of a biography of Camus, noted. And this is apparent in his rich, sensual description of growing up in the warmth and light of the North African Mediterranean.

It also enables him to tell much about the cultural and economic poverty in which he was brought up by a much loved but illiterate mother. Indeed, the first page of the manuscript already carries a dedication to her: "To you who will never be able to read this book."

He also pays homage to the teacher who recognized his intelligence and encouraged him to write.

His humble roots in Algeria help explain why, years later, he always felt something of an outsider in the elitist intellectual circles of Paris. Even after his 1942 essay, "The Myth of Sisyphus" ("Le Mythe de Sisyphe"), seemed to identify him with the emerging existentialist movement headed by Sartre, for example, Camus insisted he was not an existentialist.

Just as Sartre's "The Words" ("Les Mots") describes a child born into a cultivated environment, who received culture in his feeding-bottle, Ms. Camus explained, "so 'The First Man' shows how the child Camus had to fight to acquire a culture that was not innate. Born into a world of poverty, he could not have an intellectual approach."

In 1952, Sartre broke publicly with Camus over his essay "The Rebel" ("L'Homme révolté"), in which he denounced Soviet concentration camps. And in a Left Bank world in which Sartre ruled as philosopher-king, Camus soon found himself ostracized. When he won the Nobel in 1957 at the age of 43, it was fashionable to say that his best work was behind him.

By then, the Algerian war was well under way and this deepened his isolation. While Sartre and the rest of the French left supported the independence struggle, Camus wavered, seemingly unable to break with the French Algeria that shaped his childhood. And it was around then that he began planning "The First Man."

Well before its publication this month, though, the pendulum of public taste had begun to swing back toward Camus. Indeed, with the collapse of Soviet Communism, there were those who said Camus had finally triumphed over Sartre. And "The Stranger," required reading in French schools, still sells 200,000 copies a year.

PEOPLE

Miss Streisand Regrets Her Ill Temper in '72

Barbra Streisand chatted warmly with Britain's Prince Charles at a reception before her second concert at London's Wembley Arena, which raised £150,000 (\$225,000) for the prince's charity for disadvantaged young people. Last Wednesday, at her first concert, the singer showed a newsreel of her meeting Charles in 1972 and quipped: "To think, if I had been nicer to him, I could have been the first Jewish princess." At their '72 meeting, she said, she was grumpy because of overwork.

More problems for Tonya Harding. The figure skater has sued her former husband for the return of a motorcycle and a truck she says are hers. In a suit filed in Portland, Oregon, she demanded that Jeff Gillooly either return the vehicles or pay their value of \$12,500.

Never mind the court papers, Roseanne Arnold says her husband, Tom, is no wife-beater. "I signed an uncorrected, unread letter from my divorce lawyer in anger and haste," she said. "I made a mistake."

Princess Anne brushed aside suggestions that she is commercializing Britain's royal family by appearing in a charity television fund-raising advertisement sponsored by a chocolate maker. Anne, the president of the Save the Children charity founded in 1919, launched its £2.5 million appeal Tuesday at a press conference in London, where the commercial was screened. Apparently it is the first time a member of the royal family has spoken direct to camera in a commercial, but the princess argued, "If I was advertising a product it would be a fair comment but you cannot describe Save the Children fund-raising activities as a product."

Jack Kerouac will have some company on the map of San Francisco. Via Feltrinelli, named for the Beat poet Lawrence Ferlinghetti, is not far from Jack Kerouac Alley.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 14, 15 & 21

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
A chilly rain will soak the Great Lakes region, including Detroit and Toronto, Thursday. After several days of warm weather, temperatures will cool to near or below normal Friday into Saturday along the East Coast. Cold weather will plunge southward through the

Europe
Paris through London will have dry, seasonable weather Thursday into Saturday. Madrid and Lisbon will be sunny and much warmer later this week with temperatures rising well above normal. Heavy rains will spread into southwestern Turkey by the weekend. Central Europe will be dry

Asia
Showers will linger over south-central China Thursday into the weekend. Myanmar through Thailand will be very warm with a few drizzle showers. Hong Kong to Shanghai will be very warm and humid with some sunshine. Beijing to Tokyo will have sunny, very warm weather.

Africa
Algeria 21/70 13/50 22/71 16/81 23/72 17/92
Cape Town 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Cairo 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Lagos 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Nairobi 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Tunis 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81

Latin America
Buenos Aires 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Caracas 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Lima 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Mexico City 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Rio de Janeiro 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Santiago 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81

Middle East
Tel Aviv 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Jerusalem 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Beirut 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Damascus 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Istanbul 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Sydney 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81

Oceania
Auckland 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81
Sydney 26/79 18/59 27/80 20/70 28/81 21/81

Legend: sunny, partly cloudy, cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, sleet, fog, haze, wind, waves, ice, etc. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Fitzgerald's forte
3 Inter —
6 W.W. battle site
14 Science fiction's Award
15 Persuade caply
16 Prime
17 Bon Ami rival
18 Dog command
19 Robert Louis Stevenson home
20 NO RUNS
21 Observatory site?
24 Prepare to shoot
25 Have a few (from)
26 Vary, to Vivaldi

34 Muscovite, e.g.
35 Ring around the collar
36 NO HITS
37 Actor Wallace
38 1962 Mar —
39 Checon
42 Backspace, on a computer
43 Lorena Hart, for one
44 Razzed
45 Music hall tune
46 Unketter subject
47 NO ERRORS
48 Reddish equines
49 Baker
50 Vitamin D source
51 "... the better you with?"
52 Memphis's locale
53 vera
54 Flag features
55 Without much thought
56 TV's "Blue"

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3 Mideast potentates
4 E.P.A. concern
5 Mount up
6 Slack
7 Sonnet part
8 Karrikin part
9 "You bet!"
10 So-far energy source
11 The Apostles of the Franks
12 Coll. course
13 Buck
21 Be pushy
22 Corrode
23 Drive
24 Tart-tongued writer —
25 Washington's — House
26 One, for one
27 Cavern phenomenon
28 Exonerate
29 Coquette
30 Fathered
34 Thickness units
37 Be lordly
38 Beginnings
39 Pledge, probably

Solution to Puzzle of April 26

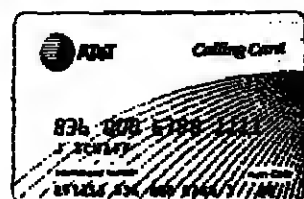
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| Hong Kong | 001-800-111 |
| India | 800-117 |
| Indonesia** | 001-801-30 |
| Japan* | 009-111 |
| Korea | 009-11 |
| Malaysia | 800-0011 |
| New Zealand | 000-911 |
| Philippines* | 109-11 |
| Singapore | 235-2872 |
| Sri Lanka | 400-0111-111 |
| Taiwan* | 0080-10288-0 |
| Thailand* | 0019-991-1111 |

EUROPE

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Austria** | 8414111 |
| Belgium*** | 022-903-011 |
| Denmark | 00-1800-0010 |
| France | 99-39-0011 |
| Germany | 0130-0010 |
| Greece* | 00-800-1311 |
| Hungary* | 00-800-01111 |
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| Luxembourg | 0-800-0111 |
| Malta* | 0800-890-110 |
| Monaco* | 19-0011 |
| Netherlands** | 06-022-9111 |
| Norway* | 800-190-13 |
| Poland** | 0-610-480-0111 |
| Portugal* | 05017-1-288 |
| Romania | 01-800-4288 |
| Russia** (Moscow) | 155-504-2 |
| Slovakia | 00-426-00101 |
| Spain | 900-99-00-11 |
| Sweden* | 020-795-611 |
| Switzerland* | 155-00-11 |
| U.K. | 0900-89-0011 |

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| Cyprus* | 000-90010 |
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| Kuwait | 800-288 |
| Lebanon (Beirut) | 426-801 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1-800-100 |
| Turkey* | 00-800-12277 |

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| Belize* | 555 |
| Bolivia* | 0-800-1111 |
| Brazil | 000-8010 |
| Chile | 004-0312 |

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| Guatemala* | 190 |
| Guyana** | 165 |
| Honduras** | 123 |
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| Panama | 109 |
| Peru* | 191 |
| Suriname | 156 |
| Uruguay | 00-0410 |
| Venezuela** | 80-011-120 |

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| Bermuda* | 1-800-872-2881 |
| British VI | 1-800-872-2881 |
| Cayman Islands | 1-800-872-2881 |
| Grenada* | 1-800-872-2881 |
| Haiti* | 001-800-972-2881 |
| Jamaica** | 0-800-872-2881 |
| Neth. Antil | 001-800-872-2881 |
| St. Kitts/Nevis | 1-800-872-2881 |

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| Gabon* | 004-001 |
| Gambia* | 00111 |
| Kenya* | 0800-10 |
| Liberia | 797-797 |
| Malawi** | 101-1992 |